# Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1830. [NUMBER 2,112.


## BOMBAY THEATRE.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure to announce that the Theatre, having been repaired and embellished will re-open on the 1st December, with (by desire) Foote's Farce of,

THE MAYOR OF GARRATT.

After which the farce in one Act of

*BLUE DEVILS,*

To conclude with the farce of

A RACE FOR A DINNER.

In the course ofthe evening the Comic Songs of "*A little Cock Sparrow*" and "*the Country Fair.*"

☞ The entrance to the Dress Boxes having been altered, Gentlemen are requested to direct their Coachmen to drive under the new Portico at the *side* of the Theatre, with the horses heads towards the Theatae.

The entrance to the Upper Boxes and Gallery is under the Lobby opposite the house of Bomanjee Hormasjee.

Doors to be opened at Six, and the Curtain to rise precisely at Seven o'Clock.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Tuesday the 30th and Wednesday the 1st Prox.

Boxes....Rs 8 Upper Boxes..Rs 4
Pit.....," 6 Gallery,.....," 2

N. B. No money to be taken at the Doors.

☞ *No admission behind the Scenes excepting to persons actually engaged in the performance.*

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*

THAT a Petition has been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at Bombay by AGA ALLI FUZLEALLI lately residing in the Oart of Dady Suntook, Horse merchant, and now a prisoner in the Jail of Bombay praying for the benefit the of act 9, A Geo. IV, Cap 73.

D. B. SMITH.
CLERK.

*Bombay, 24th November*, 1830.

## *Advertisement.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOSEPH SMITH formerly a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar, of the said Court, all persons concerned therin are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 10th day of November 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

## SHOP AT MAHABULISHWAR.

SAPPOORJEE EDULJEE Parsee, in returning thanks for the kind and liberal support he met with at Malcolm Peth last Season, begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he intends to re-open his Shop there on or about the 10th December next, where every description of Europe, China, and other articles may be obtained, on most reasonable terms.

*Bombay, 24th November*, 1830.

MR. FRANCIS DIAS begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a DAY SCHOOL close to the Witalvary for the instruction of youth.—He teaches Grammar, Reading, Writing and the first Rudiments of Ciphering. His terms are very moderate. Gentlemen wishing to send their children for education, due attention shall be paid to them.

## J. C. GAMA,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and Customers, that he has received by the Ship *Lady Raffles*, the usual supply of DRUGS, and CHEMICAL COMPOSITIONS from W. BRYDON and Co. PATENT MEDICINES from DICEY and SUTTON, INSTRUMENTS from SEVIGNI, and others, and PERFUMERY from SMITH and NEPHEW, consisting of the undermentioned Articles, viz.

Best Turkey Rhubarb in Root, and Powder, Magnesia, and Calcined Magnesia, Sulphate Quinine, Compound Tincture Quinine, Peruvian Bark, Soda Powder, Seidlitz Powder, Effervescing Lemonade, and Ginger Beer Powders, Jamaica Ginger Powder, fine cold drawn Castor Oil, Purified Epsom Salts, Rochelle, and other Salts, Cetric Acid, Tartaric Acid, Pyro Segneous, and other Acids, Mama, Cream Tartar, Brandy Bitters, Ether, Sweet Spt. Nitre. Sal Volatile, Laudanum, Spt. Lavander, Hoffman's Anodyne drops, Eau de Luce, Smelling Salts, Aromatic Salt of Vinegar, Friar's Balsam, Steer's Opodeldoc, Spt. Hartshorn, English Alkoohal Calomel, Tartar Emetic, Camomile Flowers, Rosemary and Lavander Flowers, Balsam Copavi, and Canada, Flower's and Milk of Sulphur, Carraway Seed, Orris Root, Bermuda Arrow Root, Tapioca, Preserved Tamarinds, refined Liquorice, Starch, Sponge, Castile, and Soft Soap, Barbadoes Aloes, Virgin Wax, White Mustard seed, Essence Pippermint, Essence Camomile, and Lemon, Cordial Pippermint, and Aniseed, Croton Oil, Oil Peppermint, and other Oils, Emery, Sap Green, Prussian Blue, Peppermint Lozenges, Ginger, Lozenges, Bath Lozenges, Paregoric Lozenges, Lemon Lozenges, Absorbent Lozenges, Bark Lozenges, Ipecacuanha Lozenges, Lemon Barley Sugar Plums, Sugar Almonds, English Treacle, Tooth Brushes Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes Horse Brushes, Elegant Toilet Bottles, Superb Gold Mounted Salts, and Scent Bottles, Handsome Vinagrettes, Tortoise Shell Tongue Scrapers, Riding belts, Patent and common Trusses, Silk Suspender bags, Supporters for pregnant Women, Sevigni's Lavements, Portable Medicine Chests, Portable Long's Stable Cases, Sevignis fleams, and Lancets, Drawing Knives, Weis's Balling Irons, Horse Seringes, Horse Scales and weights, Seringes of all sorts and for all purposes, Scales and weights, for Medicine Chests, Elastic and common Bougees, Cline's complete sets of Splints, Stomach Pumps, Mortars and pestles, graduated Measures, Nipple Shells, and Shields, Feeding Bottles, Cupping glasses, Bed Pans, Spatulas, and Bolus Knives, Lawn Scieves, Gally Pots, and Pill Boxes Spring Fire Boxes, Fulminating Powder, Lint, and Tow, Medicine Chest Bottles, &c., &c., &c.

### PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFURMERY.

Lavander Water in stopped and other Bottles from Smith and Nephew.

Milk of Roses, Honey Water and Orange flower Water from do.

Essences,—Rose—Burgomotte,—Violette, and Jessamine, from do.

Violet and plain powder from do.

Powder Puffs, and Pomatums from do.

Gell's Dalby's Carminative.

Oxley's Essence Ginger, and Pectoral, Balsam of Liquorice.

Rowland's Macassar oil, Kalidor, and Essence of Tyre.

Prince's Russia oil, Cherry Paste, and Cherry Lotion.

Vincent's Gouland's Lotion. Atkinson's Curling fluid Bear grease, and Dye.

Johnson's Soothing Syrup.

Roache's Embrocation.

Ruspini's Tincture.

Whitehead's Essence Mustard.

Patey's Cold Cream.

Shaw's Sovereign ointment.

Blaine's Distemper powders and ointment.

Sir Hans Sloane's Milk, and Manilla Chocolate.

White's Cocoa.

Haarlem's Effervescing Cheltenham Salts.

Thompson's Magnesian and Efflorvecence Savory and Moore's Cheltenham Salts

Henry's Calcived Magnesia, and Aromatic Vinegar.

Burchell's Anodyne Necklaces.

James's fever powder, and Anuleptic Pills.

Marshall's and Spence's Tooth powders

Dixon's Anderson's, and Hunt's Antibilious Pills,

Widow Welsh's and Hoper's female Pills.

Del Croixs's Poudre Subtil' for removing superfluous Hair in a few minutes without pain and injury.

Clark's Marking Ink.

Perry's Essence for Tooth ache.

Solomon's Balm of Gilead.

Hudson' Syrup Sarsapharilla.

Valsh's Antepertussis.

Singleton's Eye ointment.

Viner's Ess. of Spruce.

Burgess Mahogany Boxes with mixed Essences for Soup.

Johnstone's Patent Windsor and Palm Soap.

Court plaster and Gold Beaters Skin.

A few Copies White's Farriery, Reeves Guide, and Buchan's Domestic Medicine, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Orders from Gentlemen at outstations are to be accompanied with Cash, or reference for payment at Bombay.

## *NOTICE.*

THE Widow of the late Editor of the "*Bombay Price Current* and *Commercial Register*" in returning her best thanks for the support she has met with from the subscribers to the above publication since the death of her late Husband; begs to announce that circumstances rendering it adviseable to discontinue it, she earnestly solicits the continuance of the same support to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Bazar Price Current*" to whom the patronage of Govt. and the good will of the publication conducted by her friends, have been transferred.

*Bombay, 24th November*, 1830.

## *NOTICE.*

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that a NEW SERIES of the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER, will be issued from this Office, the first number of which will appear on Saturday next the 27th Instant; and will be continued once a fortnight as heretofore.

Price to Subscribers Rs. 4 per Qr.
Do. to Non Do. .... ,, ½ per Copy

N. B. All communications addressed to the Editor of the Gazette will be duly attended to.

*Bombay Gazette Office, 24th Nov.* 1830.

THE CREDITORS of Colonel D. S. FALLON late of Bombay deceased are requested by the Administratoris to forward their respective accounts for examination to Mr. H. W. Morris at his Office within the Fort, in order that a Dividend may be paid out of the deceased's Estate.

*Bombay, 24th November*, 1830.

LONDON 3d JULY 1830.

Messrs. JAMES COCKBURN AND CO.

*OF LONDON,*

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their Friends and the public that they are now enabled to guarantee the quality on arrival in India of all descriptions of bottled fruits for tarts, jams, jellies, &c. &c. The only articles now remaining in their Lists, which are not warranted are Hams, Cheeses, and Hodgson's and Allsop's Ale in Cask and bottle.

## FOR SALE.

A PATENT COPYING MACHINE with Books, Paper, Ink, &c. Complete, just received from England,

PRICE ~~Rs~~ 300.

For particulars Apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE, where the machine may be seen.

*Bombay, 24th November*, 1830.

## TO LET

AT

*BHEWNDY,*

A GOOD Substantial Family house lately occupied by Captain Stirling. For particulars apply to Cowasjee and Hormasjee Jewasjee, Bombay. opposite to Messrs. WOOLER and Co's.

## *FOR SALE,*

IN LITHOGRAPHY.

PROCEEDINGS before His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, in relation to the PETITION, by Sir John Peter Grant, Knt.; only surviving Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay; complaining of the Interference of the Bombay Government with the Administration of Justice by the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency.

WITH AN

APPENDIX, containing the Minute of Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, of the 30th November 1828, in reference to Sir John Grant's Petition.

PRICE ~~Rs~~ 15 PER COPY.

Application for Copies will be received by the Publisher MR. BOADEN, at the Gazette Office.

## *BOMBAY "PROSPECTUS"* LOTTERY.

FOR 1830.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

*VIZ*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prize of..... | 200 | B'y | Rs |
| 2 ..... | 100 | " | each |
| 3 " ..... | 75 | " | " |
| 4 " ..... | 50 | " | " |
| 5 " ..... | 25 | " | " |
| 15 " ..... | 10 | " | " |
| 20 " ..... | 5 | " | " |
| 50 Prizes. | 1,200 | Rs | |
| 250 Blanks | | | |
| 300 Total. | | | |

TICKETS *at* 5 Rs EACH.

The drawing of the above will take place in ONE DAY, so soon as the Tickets have all been taken,—timely Notice will be circulated, as to the time and place of drawing.—APPLICATION for Tickets, to be made to MR. RIGBY, at the Gazette Office.

*Bombay, 24th November*, 1830.

## *To be Let:*

A FINE Ketch, well equipped, and accomodation for 2 Gentlemen & a Fine Decked Pattamar Boat a Cabin for Single Gentlemen, and will answer for Gentlemen or Ladies wishing to go Northward or to the Malabar Coast, at moderate Terms. Apply to Hormasjee Eduljee at the Custom House Bunder Pier.

*Bombay, 24th November*, 1830.

## FOR SALE.

*AT THE GODOWNS*

OF

*Messrs. Forbes & Co.*

A FEW three dozen Cases of superior Claret, Vintage 1825, from [illegible] BELL, RENNIE and CO[illegible] ly imported, pri[illegible]

## FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1831.

A FEW TICKETS in the above Lotery are for sale on Commission at the BOMBAY SUMMACHER OFFICE at Rupees 155 each. List of Prizes and particulars may be known on Application at the Summachar Office.

*Bombay Summachar Office,*
*24th November*, 1830.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

*AND READY FOR DELIVERY.*

A MEMOIR of His late Majesty KING GEORGE IV., extracted from the *Times* Newspaper of the 28th June 1830. A few Copies have been prepared with a very excellent Portrait attached, engraved by THOMSON from a Miniature by HARDING.

Price with the Engraving, ~~Rs~~ 5
Do. without Do..... " 2

## THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

*IN FOUR PARTS*

ON THE 1st JANUARY NEXT

*AND WILL CONTAIN,*

AN ALMANACK, the Army Lists Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government, on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STITCHED AND COVERED

## FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE fast Sailing Cutter Genni, lately undergone a thorough repair, painted, &c, on reasonable terms, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For one day..... | Rs | 5 " |
| " Every succeeding day.... | " | 4 " |
| " Trip to Panwell..... | " | 6 " |
| " Do. to Tannah..... | " | 6 " |
| " One hour..... | " | 1 " |
| " Every succeeding hour.... | " | 2 |

Application may be made for the above to Ballajee Pant on Apollo Pier.

N. B. Any Gentleman or Captain of Vessels, &c. wishing to become purchaser of the said Cutter, the price of it will be know on applying to the above mentioned person.

*Bombay, 24th November*, 1830.

## FOR SALE,

A FEW remaining COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 4th of July, in the English, Goozrattee, and Mahratha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs. 2.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING,

| | Rs | qr. |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 \| 30.... | 5 | " |
| Articles of War..... | 5 | " |
| Ship's Articles on Royal Paper.. | 2 | " |
| Book Almanacks, for 1830.... | 1 | " |
| Sheet Ditto, for 1829.. .... | 1 | " |
| Respondentia Bonds, each... | 1 | " |
| Policies of Insurance, do. .... | 1 | " |
| Bills of Exchange per sett,.... | " | 2 |
| Interest Bonds, do..... | " | 2 |
| General Address,..... .... | 1 | " |
| Bills of Lading do.... ..... | " | 2 |
| Powers of Attorney, each.. .. | " | 2 |
| Price Currents, per dozen.. .. | 3 | " |

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

*Gazette Office, November 24th*, 1830.

## FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of a PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Rs 1.

## EXTENSIVE SALE OF CHINA ARTICLES.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY,

*Wednesday the 24th Instant,*

AT

## FRITH *Bomanjee and Co's.*

THE assortment comprizes, real China Ware of the richest description, as Punch Bowls, large and small ornamental Vases, Flower Pots, Cups and Saucers, dessert Plates, Ink stands, Pen stands, also Tortoiseshell Camps Table Mats, Mother of Pearl and Ivory Snuff Boxes, Parasol Handles, Scratchers, Memorandum Books, Lancet Cases, Whist Counters, Paper Folders, Pick cases, Fans, Rice paper, Card Cases, Amalakite and other Necklaces, Silver Gilt Clasps, Chains and Crosses, Umbrellas, Fine Grass Cloth, Crape Scarfs and Shawls of various Colours, Damask and Silk in pieces, Finger Rings, Purses, Cigar cases.

The above are to be Sold positively without reserve, and are worthy of notice as presents to parties proceeding to Europe.

On the same day will be Sold by FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. A large Assortment of Cut and Plain Glass Ware Tumblers, Double Branch Wall Shades, Champaigne glasses, Hookah bottoms, Rich cut Sugar and Preserve pots, Decanters, Cruet and Egg Frames, Dessert Services, Britannia Metal Tea pots, Superfine Hosiery, Men's, Ladies and Children's Socks and Stockings of very Superior quality, Vermicelli in Boxes, Bloom Raisins and prime Fresh Hams, also an invoice of London made Saddlery, Comprizing Military and Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Spare Reins, Girths, Martingales, &c. &c.

At Noon any Horses, Carriage and Cattle that may offer.

AND

At 4 P. M., They will Sell that Capital suite of TENTS with Cambay carpets, &c., pitched near the Church Gate.

## FRITH *Bomanjee and Co.*

WILL SELL

*THIS DAY*

WEDNESDAY the 24th Inst.

AT 4 P. M.

ON the new Bunder, the fast sailing Copper bottom'd pleasure Yacht Caroline, the property of H. L. Guillemand Esq. with her stores, &c. complete as she lays afloat, with the Broom at her mast head.

Terms, Cash, and the Vessel to be at the risk of the purchaser from the time she is knocked down.

## FRITH *Bomanjee and Co.*

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

A NEW Squire PIANO FORTE, by Broadwood, in Case with spare strings tuning Fork, Key &c. This Instrument is made to express order for this climate and is constructedopen a new prineipal which prevents it from getting frequently out of tune—it is altogether a Superior Instrument..... Price Rs. 800.

A Full toned six barrel Organ by Dobson..... 600

## FOR SALE,

A CAPITAL Gold Repeating Watch on Chronometer principle, Jewel'd in six holes, goes remarkably well, made by "Hamley," Price Rupees 800. Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE & CO.

## THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.*

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, continues to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

## Shipping Advertisements.

For Freight and Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

## *UPTON CASTLE,*

OF 600 TONS.

*CAPTAIN DUGGAN,*

EXPECTED to arrive early in December ensuing, and to sail on or about the 10th of January. Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office.

*Bombay, 24th November*, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London or Cape of Good Hope.

THE FAST SAILING RIVER BUILT SHIP

## *Sir Edward Paget.*

OF 550 TONS.

*CAPT. WILLIAM BOURCHIER,*

EXPECTED in all this month and will sail the commencement of January. Carries a Surgeon. Further particulars may be known and plans of the Cabins seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

*Bombay, 24th November*, 1830.

For Freight, or Charter to London, Liverpool, or Clyde.

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

## LADY DOUGLAS

OF 400 TONS.

DAILY expected. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay, 24th November*, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to Cape of Good Hope and London,

THE SHIP

## CHARLES KERR

CAPT. JOHN BRODIE, COM.

OF 550 TONS.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, and Carries a Surgeon. This Ship is expected early in January and will be dispatched in all February. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay, 24th November*, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE FINE SHIP

## "*ABBERTON*"

OF 500 TONS.

LUCAS PERCIVAL,

*H. E. I. C. S. COMMANDER,*

HAS superior accomodation for passengers carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail positively for the above port, touching at Colombo, on or before the 1st January next—Apply to Captain Percival at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. where plans of the cabins may be had.

*Bombay, November 24th*, 1830,

## SWAN RIVER.

NEW DISCOVERIES,

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, PERTH, *May 16th*, 1830.

On the 29th ultimo the Lieut. Governor, accompanied by Capt Currie and several other gentlemen, embarked on board the Emily Taylor, James Mc. Dermott Comr. and sailed from Gages Roads.—On the following Sunday the vessel reached Cape Leewin, and anchored on the evening of that day near the mouth of an inlet communicating with the sea in the N. W. corner of the Bay eastward from the Cape. The following day was given to the examination of the country near the anchorage.

On Tuesday an expedition was undertaken to ascertain the nature of the shores of the inlet to N. W.

On Wednesday and Tursday other similar excursions were made, and the site of a Town to be called "Augusta," being determined on, the settlers who were passengers on board commenced their disembarkation.

On Friday the Lieut. Governor, accompanied by several gentleman and boats, proceeded to explore the principal river. They ascended the stream all that day and great part of the next, and eventually returned to the vessel at a late hour on Sunday evening.

On Monday the disembarkation was completed; the Downs to the N. W. of the inlet were visited; and the necessary water got on board.

On Wednesday morning the brig quitted her anchorage and proceeded to examine the Coast of the Bay to the eastward. Having reached the "Black Point" of Flinders on the evening of that day, her course was directed on her return to Gages Roads, wherein she arrived on the 16th inst.

The results issuing out of this expedition may be classed under two heads;—First, the knowledge which has been acquired of the district visited; and secondly, the establishment in it of a small but efficient body of Settlers, with the fairest prospect of their success

The portion of the Southern Coast seen, during this excursion, taken in connexion with knowledge already possessed, leads to the belief that there are three distinct parallel ranges of primitive mountains traversing the Territory of Western Australia from North to South. The highest and easternmost of the these has its southern termination near to King George's Sound. The second terminates at Cape Chatham, and is that of which Generals Darling's Range behind Cockburn Sound is a portion. Cape Leewwin is the Southern termination of the third Range. This seems to be inferior in extent as well as altitude to the two other ranges, as it disappears at Cape Naturaliste, and is not again seen, except in "Moresby's fleet topped Range," 300 miles to the North on the same meridian.

On the ranges and in their intervening valleys the soil varies according to position and altitude. On the higher hills and mountains the surface is rugged and stoney; in the regions intermediate between their summits and their bases the soil is excellent, but in the principal valleys and lower grounds, where the sand stone formation prevails it is of a very inferior description, except when the deposit of rivers may have altered its character. These general rules are exemplified in the neighbourhood of the newly established Town of Augusta, and may be taken as applicable generally to all other parts of the Territory, except on the Sea coast, where the regular formations have been invaded and modified by extraneous substances, generally of a calcareous nature.

The position chosen for the new Town possesses the advantages of excellent soil, plenty of good water, a pleasant aspect, and easy access in moderate weather to the anchorage, and to the interior country. The inlet is of considerable extent, and leads to a River named the "Blackwood" which runs to the North about 15 miles and then 10 miles to the east before it ceases to be navigable for boats. Its banks are covered with good timber of the stringy bush and red gum kinds, but the soil is a light sandy loam which is seldom sufficiently strong for cultivation. The best soil, the finest blue gum timber, and some good grass are to be found on the hilly land; but even on the rest of the land there is general food for cattle, and on the Downs, skirting the coast, very good sheep pasturage.

The anchorage is sheltered from the usual winter winds, but is open to those which blow between South and E. S. E. Its merits cannot be estimated without farther experience. If it should not be found objectionable, the qualities of the surrounding country, and the position of Augusta with reference to the navigation of these seas will make it a convenient plan for vessels to stop at on their way to the eastern Colonies from England, India and the Cape, and on those grounds there is reason to hope for its considerable commercial prosperity.

## CALCUTTA.

BEN. HUR.—Nov. 1,

The following movement of Corps has been ordered by Government: viz.

His Majesty's 26th Foot are ordered from Chinsurah to Kurnaul to move on 1st December.

The 43d Native Infantry are to proceed on escort duty with his Excellency the Commander in Chief and to return to Benares when relieved

The 48th Native Infantry, from Escort Duty with the Right Honorable the Governor General to proceed to Barrackpore when relieved at Keitah by the 20th Regt.

The 59th Regiment Native Infantry from Barrackpore to proceed to Allahabad when relieved by the 48th Regt.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 2,

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

The court was occupied this day, in hearing the trial of an Ejectment, brought to recover part of the Mullick property. The only circumstances connected with it, of any public importance, was the denial of the chief Justice that he had ever dedided that a Hindoo had no right to alienate assestorial property without consent of his sons. This supposed opinion of his Lordship has hitherto created much sensation amongst the native inhabitants of this country, but the point, it would appear, is still open, though it was hitherto considered, as settled by every Barrister of the Court and every individual who, heard his Lordship's judgment in a former suit connected with this very property.

Our readers will find by a report under the Supreme Court head, that the learned chief Justice

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

has, in the most explicit manner, disclaimed having ever pronounced any opinion against the right of Hindoos to alienate ancestral property a doctrine which threatened the security of all the landed tenures in Bengal, and which has been so ably combated by *Rammohun Roy*. His Lordship was understood to have laid down the doctrine ascribed to him, and which is strictly according to the *Mitaksura*, and authority which is recognized in the Upper Provinces; while, as has been shown by *Rammohun Roy*, that of the *Dayabhagu* has been always the guide of judicial decisions in Bengal. In so far as we are concerned we are sorry that we should have been led into a misconception of his Lordship's interpretation, although we may stand excused when it is seen, that even learned counsel have been equally in error on the subject.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| TO BUY] | Nov. 2 1830. | [TO SELL |
|---|---|---|
| Prem | | Prem. |
| 28 8 | Remittable.....27 | 8 Do |
| Dis. 0 6 | Old 5 per Cent, Loan. 0 | 12 Dis |
| Pre. 0 2 | New ditto ditto..... 0 | 3 Dis |
| 4500 2 | Bank of Bengal Share, 4300 | 0 |

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount on Private Bills..... | 7 0 |
| Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills | 4 0 |
| Interest on Loans on Deposit..... | 6 0 |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| BUY] | CALCUTTA. | [SELL |
|---|---|---|
| 1 10 | On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Re..... | 1 10¼ |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 30th October at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Robertson junr. Presidency Chaplain, C. Noyes, Esq., to Elizabeth, the fourth Daughter of the late Wm Eede, Esq.

BIRTH.—At Bishop's College, on the 1st Nov. the Lady of the Rev. Professor Holmes, of a Son

DEATHS.—At Etawah, on the morning of the 20th Oct. Laura Henrietta, the much loved wife of Captain R. A. McNaghten, Commanding that Station.

At Sultanpore, Benares, on Friday the 23d October, Frederick Elinor Whally, Esq. of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry.

At Howrah, on the 28th Oct. Leonora, daughter of Captain A. Wright, of the 72d Regt. N. I. aged 3 years.

# MADRAS.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, NOVR. 2.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint H. F. Demergue Esq. to be Superintenent of the Custody and Issue of Stationary.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Remittable..... | 3..... | Premium. |
| Old 5 per Ct..... | 2..... | Do. |
| New Ditto..... | | Do. |
| Exchange..... | 1s. 9½d. | per Rupee. |

## SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURE.—November 9, Ship Lord William Bentinck, Captain Hutchinson, for London.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Bellary, on the 2d Instant, at the house of Brigadier General FRASER, Lieut. WILLIAM TRAVERS STUBBS, of H. M 48th Regt, to CAROLINE CHART the, youngest Daughter of Lieut. Col. BELFORD, H. M. Service.

At St. Mary's Church, on Wednesday the 3d Instant, by the Rev. Mr. DENTON Lieutenant T. C. HAWKES, 23d L. I., to Miss ANN WILLOUGHBY CHAPMAN, of St. Thome.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th Instant, at Mowbray's Lady PALMER of a Son.

At Vellore, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of Co H. G. A. TAYLOR, of a Son.

At Vellore, on the 5th November, the Lady of Lieut. ROBERT WATTS 48th Regt. N. I. of a still born child.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on the 28th of October 1830. Æt 40, Major MANSEL BOWERS, of H. M 13th Light Dragoons.

# BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 18th November, 1830.*

No. 390 of 1830. In obedience to orders received from the Honorable the Court of Directors enjoining the discontinuance of the grant of the allowance of a First Command specifically assigned to Colonel Sullivan while he commanded the Garrison at Bombay, that Officer will cease to draw allowance from the 30th of this month and will receive from that date the allowance of a second class command.

No. 391 of 1830. The Committee of which Surgeon Maxwell is President having concluded the revision of Offices in the medical branch of the service, the Governor in Council has the satisfaction to record the high sense he entertains of the ability and zeal, with which they have executed the important duties assigned to them. Government being desirous of still further profiting by their labours direct their continuance, and specific instructions will be transmitted to them regarding the further subject on which it is desirous of their investigation and report.

No. 392 of 1830. Lieutenant Colonel Brooks is appointed to the command of Sholapore vice Lieutenant Colonel Ballantyne resigned.

This appointment will be rescined in the event of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell's return to Malligaum from sick leave, and Colonel Pierce joining the Artillery Corps.

No. 393 of 1830. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following appointment be made.

Captain G. W. Gibson of the Artillery to be Commissary of Stores in the Southern Division of the Army from the 1st of January.

Captain J. B. Falconer to be Commissary of the Northern Division of the Army from the 1st of December.

Captain J. Lawrie to be Deputy Commissary of Stores at Surat but to receive, till a vacancy occurs in the Ordnance Commissariat, the Pay and allowances he has hitherto drawn as Commissary of Stores; and Lieutenant R. Wardeu to be Deputy Commissary of Stores at Ahmednugger from the same date.

Captain J. Rankin to be Paymaster of the Northern Division of the army from the 1st December and Lieutenant A. F. Bartlett to be Deputy Paymaster at Deesa from the same date, and to act under the instructions of the Paymaster of the Division.

Lieut. F. C. Wells to be Deputy Paymaster of the Division to which he belongs.

Captain R. O. Meriton to be Paymaster of the Division of the Army.

The Command of the Northern Districts of Guzerat, is abolished from the 1st of December. Lieut. Delamotte will from that date Command the Station of Hursole.

The Post Office at the Residency of Baroda being abolished, the Staff Officer at the Station will take charge of the Post Office.

The Treasure Chest now at Deesa is abolished and one will be established at Baroda.

*Bombay Castle, 19th November*, 1830.

No. 394, of 1830. The following promotions and appointments are made in the Medical Department, in succession to Dr. Milne who will vacate his seat at the Medical Board on the 21st Instant.

R. Eckford, Esquire 2d Member to be 1st Member of the Medical Board.

J. A. Maxwell, Esquire, 3d Member to be 2d Member of the Medical Board.

Superintending Surgeon D. Craw to be 3d Member of the Medical Board.

Surgeon J. G. Moyle to be Superinteuding Surgeon on the Establishment.

Surgeon James Walker to be Medical Store Keeper at the Presidency vice Moyle promoted.

Surgeon D. C. Bell to act as Medical Storekeep at the Presidency during the absence of Surgeon Walker on special duty at the Mahableshwur Hills.

*Bombay Castle, 19th November*. 1830.

No. 395 of 1830. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, whenever it may be considered necessary to supply Bran in lieu of Gram for Sick Horses belonging to the Horse Artillery and Cavalry Regiments on this Establishment, application be made for it by the respective Commanding Officers; at their discretion, to the Commissariat Department, who will supply, the Bran accordingly, making a corresponding reduction in the issue of gram to the Corps concerned, at the rate of one seer of Gram for two seers of Bran.

No. 396 of 1830. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 19th May last No. 22 of 1830. be published in General Orders.

We have permitted Cornet George K. Erskine to return to his duty on your Establishment by the Ship Pyramus.

*Bombay Castle, 19th November*, 1830.

No. 397 of 1830. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (Paragraphs 3 at 5) from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 21st May last No. 23 of 1830. be published in General Orders.

Para. 3. Cornet W. H. Hay has been permitted to return to his duty on your Establishment by the Ship "Abberton" in June next.

4. We have granted Captain Robert Waite of your Establishment an extension of Furlough for the space of one year.

5. Lieutenant Charles A Stewart belonging to your Establishment has been allowed to remain in this country until the month of October next.

*Bombay Castle, 19th November*, 1830.

No. 398 of 1830. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract, paragraph 1 and 2, from a letter from the Hon'ble the court of directors in the military Department dated the 16 June last, No. 28 of 1830 be published in General Orders.

Para 1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment. Colonel F. H. Pierce. Surgeon Charles Downey,

3. The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment have been permitted to remain in Europe for the further periods specified against their respective names. Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Hughes another year. Apothecary J. Dodd six months.

*Bombay Castle, 20th November*, 1830.

No. 399 of 1830. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a resolution passed in the Marine Department to appoint Assistant Surgeon J. Murray to act as Surgeon on board of the Hon'ble Company's steamer Hugh Lindsey during her approaching voyage to the Red Sea.

No. 400 of 1830. The Hon'ble the Governer in Council is pleased to direct that the Commissariat Department attached to the Force in the Southern Mahratta country be placed under the Assistant at the Presidency and form a part of his Division.

In consideration of the additional duty and responsibility that will thus devolve on that officer, he is permitted to draw the Salary of a first Assistant with the Batta of his rank.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
C. NORRIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

*Vessels Expected.*

Bolton, Sir Edward Paget, Upton Castle, Chas Kerr, Morning Star, Sir John Rae Reid, Cleveland, Red Rover, Brunswick, and Caroline, from *London*.—Lady Douglas, Huorn, and Huddersfield, from *Liverpool*.

## EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight—1—9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 103½ per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102½ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... ..... 222.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London..... ..... £5. 10.
China..... ..... Nominal.

# THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1830.

We beg our readers' attention to the following pleasing and extraordinary instance of attachment from a Native Corps of this Presidency to an European Officer, and that Officer not belonging to their own Army; such a display of feeling is highly honorable to the Corps in question, and to the Native Army generally, and as such we have the greatest pleasure in making it public.

*To Major General Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B.*
*Commanding Poonah Division of the Army.*

Sir,

Lieut Colonel Gibbon, Commanding 5th Regiment waited on me this morning to report that a Deputation of Native Officers had been with him, to solicit in the name of all the Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned Officers and privates belonging to the Regiment under his Command; that they might be permitted the Honor and Gratification of subscribing one day's Pay for a Sword to be presented to you on your approaching departure for England, as a Testimonial of their Gratitude for the undeviating kindness they have experienced during the long course of years they have been under your Command.

However irregular this may be, the circumstance is so creditable to the feelings of all ranks of Natives in the 5th Regiment,—that I cannot deny myself the pleasure of informing you of what has taken place, and I trust its being an unprecedented case in the Bombay Army will be my excuse for so doing.—

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
(Signed) G. B. BROOKS.
*Lieut Col. Comg. at Sholapoor.*

Sholapoor, 30th October, 1830.

*Lieutenant Colonel Brooks Comg, at Sholapoor.*

Sir,

I have had the Honor to receive your letter of the 30th ultimo—acquainting me that the 5th Regiment Native Infantry (late 1st | 3rd) at present at Sholapoor, and which served with me the whole of the last Mahratta war, had solicited to contribute a Day's Pay of all Ranks, towards presenting me with a Sword, on the occasion of my leaving India.—

2—However irregular it may seem in the Native Officers, and Men, tendering such a Compliment in approbation of any superior Officer's Conduct, I am well aware they were not acquainted with the rules which prevail in the European Service, on this Head; and though I cannot accept their very handsome offer, I am very proud of it, and declare that no Compliment, from any description of Men, could come more welcome to my feelings.

3—I have had no opportunity of seeing the 5th Regiment, since its last arrival in this Division.—In the war, it carried high pretentions from its excellent discipline, and fulfilled the confidence I always placed in it.—

4—I could safely rely on Lieut. Colonel Gibbon for preserving the Regiment, in the pride of its long established character, and I request you will beg Him to assure the Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, of my continued good opinion, and good wishes, and though I cannot accept a generous contribution from their Pay, to do me Honor; I gratefully thank them; and shall treasure the Compliment as a gratifying Instance of their attachment to their European Officers, and which with Bombay Sepoys, has always kept pace with their loyalty to Government, and the highest Professional Qualities, both in War and Peace.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) LIONEL SMITH,
*M. General.*

Poonah, 1st November, 1830.

The following ships have arrived at St Helena on their homeward passage from India.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 28 | Ship Eleanor; Edmonds, | from | Madras. |
| 29 | Brig Harmony, McEwing, | " | Calcutta. |
| Aug. 8 | Barque Malvina, Pearson, | " | Bombay. |
| 11 | Ship Boyne, Warren, | " | Ditto |
| 16 | Lady Flora, Fayrer, | " | Calcutta |
| 17 | John Taylor, Largie, | " | Ditto. |
| 18 | Clairmont, McAulay | " | Bombay. |

## GAZETTE OFFICE,

*Tuesday Evening, 8 o'Clock.*

We have just been favoured with a most important Communication received by this Government from the Resident at Bagdad, but which came to hand too late to be included in our Paper, we therefore issue a separate Sheet, to which we most earnestly beg to direct our readers' attention.

The Barque *Elizabeth* from Port Glasgow the 3rd of August, came in late on Monday Evening, and has brought most important intelligence, for the particulars of which we beg to refer to the following extracts from the TIMES of the 30th, and the COURIER of the 29th and 30th July, which papers were very kindly and considerately sent us early yesterday morning.

## THE TIMES.—30 JULY.

A thousand questions are asked and the keenest curiosity evinced with respect to the state of France!

The questions can only be answered or the curiosity satisfied by the narration of events as they occur; for we will really not take upon us to prophesy what will be the result of the late extra-constitutional attack upon the [illegible] tered rights of the people. We will not attempt to predict one hour what may [illegible] the next, for popular movements are [illegible] certain than the changes of the wind. [illegible] bloodshed is hazarded, we are [illegible] cautious of saying any thing [illegible] duce excitement on either [illegible] urge others to danger in [illegible] cipitate.

We are friends to liberty, [illegible] be asked how liberty was to be secured [illegible] France without insurrection and revolt, we could hardly say, but in this country the tribunals and juries would afford the resource. If the same or similar remedies exist in France, let those who think the late ordinance of the KING illegal bring the matter to a trial either by refusing the taxes, and obliging the Court to sue for them or by commencing process against those who have broken up the printing-presses. If juries chosen from the people decide in favour of the Court in these cases there is an end of the matter for the present, and the people cannot have liberty and the charter because they are unworthy of them. But if as it is more natural to expect juries decide in favour of the subject, then the KING must either dismiss his present Ministers, and recall his late edict and give back the charter pure and unsophisticated or he must shut up the courts of law; and this last step would of course dissolve all allegiance and be the signal for a civil war,—if the French have any civil-war blood in them. Reasoning and legitimate resources would be at an end, and brutal force would take their place.

If, as it is stated, a protest has been signed by a great number of the Peers in France, against the obnoxious edict, this measure may have great effect upon the Royal mind; and the minds of his MAJESTY'S Ministers. For our own parts we think that the objection taken to the edict has great force,—that in annulling a Parliament which has never sat for the despatch of business, in dissolving a legislative body which has never been assembled, it fires a shot into a vacant place,—it does nothing; and that the deputies chosen must at least meet once before they can be dismissed. But suppose the new little department Parliament, chosen according to the rules prescribed in the Royal edict, were when assembled, to lean to the popular side [illegible] where would the KING then be? [illegible] were to lean to the KING'S side, [illegible] the little Parliament itself be? [illegible] MAJESTY expect to govern France [illegible] of an aligarchy of 238 members [illegible] would soon find himself the sla[illegible] garchy; instead of the ruler of the nation. He would not dare to bestow a place, or confer an honour; except on its members or their connexions. He had better at once throw himself upon the affections of his people, than enter upon such a course, even if he could run it with success.

We published yesterday extracts from some of the French papers of Tuesday. Immediately after their publication on that day, some of them had ceased to exist. The printing-presses and types of the *National*—of the *Temps*—of the *Journal du Commerce*, were seized or destroyed. The two most extensively circulated and popular journals—the *Journal des Debates* and the *Constitutionnel*—behaved with greater prudence, and did not publish at all.

The following circular to the subscribers to the *Courrier Francais* has been published;—

"PARIS, JULY 27.

"Sir,—Yesterday evening at the moment for putting the journal to press, the printer of the *Courrier Francais* intimidated by threats of the police, signified to us his refusal to print it. The dispute has been referred to the tribunals. We shall employ all legal means to make our right triumph, but we shall not apply for a licence, which would seem to imply our submission to acts which violate the charter and the laws.

The citizens who have been concerned in editing and publishing the *Courier Francais* will protest to the last, and will rather make a sacrifice of their property, than yield to arbitrary measures and to violence.

"The managers of the *Courier Francais*.

"V. DE LAPELOUZE.
"CHATELAIN."

There will now, we suppose, be no periodical press in Paris, with the exception of some of the Ministerial journals.

It will be seen, by an account in another part of the paper, that some disturbances had taken place at Paris.

## EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

We have just received, by an extraordinary express from Paris the *Moniteur* the *Gazette* [illegible] *France* the *Messenger des Chambers*, the [illegible] *tional* and the *Temps*, of Wednesday, [illegible] 28.

The *Moniteur* does not contain any th[illegible]

lative to the late measures, or to the state of Paris, only that the King by an ordinance of the 25th inst., has given to Marshal Duke of Ragusa the command of all the troops forming the 1st military division.

(From the *Messager des Chambres.*)

"PARIS, JULY 27.

"At so critical a moment we have considered whether we should let our paper appear [illegible]ase to exist. Strong in our consciences [illegible] principles we have thought that an op[illegible]ournal was still necessary, not to dis[illegible]ich we will not characterize; and [illegible]resent circumstances, we cannot [illegible]t facts, to give them to the [illegible] them if they should be dis[illegible]isterial journals. Thus [illegible]resent all discussion, pre[illegible] complaisant or forced mu[illegible]s.

"The *Journal du Commerce* has appeared [illegible]is morning by virtue of an ordinance of the President de Belleyme, to oblige the printer to give to that journal the use of his presses.

The following are the terms of it:

"'Considering the ordinance of the King or the 25th, relative to the press has not been promulgated according to the forms prescribed by the ordinance of the 27th of November, 1826, and that of the 18th of January 1817, &c., we order M. Selligne to proceed to the composition and printing of the *Journal du Commerce*, which is to appear to-morrow.'

A similar ordinance has been issued against M. Plassan, printer of *La France Nouvelle*, who however has refused to comply with it.

(From the *National.*)

"STATE OF THE CAPITAL.

"Since the first days of the Revolution, Paris had not been so agitated as during the last two days. The absence of all publicity contributes to this extraordinary excitement; people run abroad to look for news. The police has caused a great number of coffee-houses, reading-rooms, and places where the journals were usually read, to be shut up. The papers which have appeared this morning without a licence are devoured amidst uneasy groups, and almost under the bayonets of the gend'arms, The immense population of Paris will not obey the ordinances. It protests by all the means in its power. The workshops are every were closed, the rich magazines in the streets Richelieu, St. Honoré, St. Denis are only half open. The Palais Royale so brilliant in the times of peace so famous in the commencement of the revolution is now but a gloomy prison. The gates are shut and the garden and the passages clear. The Tuileries are also shut. Every spot where a number of [illegible]ersons might collect is occupied by the gend' [illegible]s the Royal guard and the troops of the [illegible]

[illegible]e the alarm increases every hour, [illegible] from home out of curiosity or [illegible]the risk of falling into the midst [illegible] which are hurring in all direc[illegible] the armed force has the gre[illegible] [illegible]o restrain. On [illegible] sides blood has flowed. Three gens d'armes, it is said, have been killed, and several workmen, and even women, sabred and trodden under foot by the horses. A word—a single word—the revocation of the ordinances would suddenly restore tranquility as if by enchantment. But this word does not come; it is not even now hoped for, and the consequences of this inconceivable provocation are now incalculable. We would have it so, say the infamous mercenary journals. No, we would not have it so; but woe to him who has taken upon his head this terrible responsibility.

"It is affirmed that M. Cormenin was arrested yesterday, the 26th, at Orleans.

"We are this moment informed that the news of the promulgation of the ordinances of the 26th caused the greatest part of the manufacturers of Rouen immediately to close their establishments.

"The funds have to-day experienced a further decline of 4 francs."

(From *Le Temps.*)

"PARIS, JULY 27.

"MEETING OF THE DEPUTIES.

"Couriers have been despatched in all directions to summon the Deputies to the post of honour. They will quickly arrive. Only 32 of them were at Paris yesterday. They assembled, and will soon make known what they have decided. Only one thing preponderated in all their opinions,—the immediate refusal of the taxes to an administration which has put itself out of the pale of the law, and the constitutional meeting on the 3d of August, the day for which the Chambers were convoked.

(From the *Gazette de France*).

"PARIS, JULY 27.

UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE.

"The Royal Council of public instructions being informed that some students appear to be disposed to take part in assemblages which may endanger good order and Public tranbuility, desiring to save the young men from the fatal consequences which would necessarily result from the disorders to which these illegal assemblages might have given rise and from the penalties which the authorities of the [illegible]niversity would be obliged to pronounce [illegible]nst the delinquents remiuds the students [illegible] the schools of the University, for the [illegible] their studies for that of their future destiny and of their families, of the following articles."

Here are quoted the 18th, 19th and 20th articles of the ordinace of the 5th July, 1820, and article 36 of the ordinance of the 2d of February, 1823, prohibiting students from taking part in any illegal assemblages and publick disorders, forbiding them to act or to write in a collective capacity, as if they formed a corporate body, &c. &c. This notice dated the 27th of July, is signed by the Count de Guernon Ranville.

A letter accompanying the express, dated Paris, July 28, says—

"Paris in complete insurrection.

"Early this morning the Royal insigna (*ensiegnes*) were pulled down and burnt in the *Place Publique*.

"The populace in a ferment traversed the streets, and stopped and disarmed the military.

"Towards noon the National Guard appeared here and there in uniform. Some patroles traversed various quarters of Paris.

"At this moment (half-past one) I write amidst the firing of a regiment of the Royal Guard and several pieces of cannon, which are directed against the Rue de St. Denis.

"It is affirmed that the city of Paris is declared in a state of seige, and that the command of it is given to the Duke of Ragusa.

"The Exchange is shut.

"Two o'clock.

"The firing has ceased. I need not and that the cannon have prevailed; but all is not finished.

"The Deputies now present at Paris, to the number of about 50 have assembled and have decided—

"That they protested against the ordinances of the 25th of July as illegal and criminal,

"That they still consider themselves as the true deputies of France.

"'That a deputation should immediately go to the Commandant of the place and to the Prefect of Paris to ask them to reorganize the National Guard; that if they decline the Guard itself was invited to meet the permamently to watch over the safety of the city of Paris.

"The Deputies themselves have declared their meeting permanent."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, JULY 26.

How shall I now find the calmness which is necessary to enable me to write to you? The *Moniteur* of this day will raise a cry of alarm from one end of civilized Europe to the other. Its contents are calculated to excite consternation in every reflecting mind. A Royal hand tears our constitution, because the Deputies of the nation had expressed the truth, and because the nation, on being again consulted, had chosen the same persons to repeat, in case of need, the same language. There were still some good sort of men who flattered themselves that the King would with a single word, calm the tempest,—that he would make such changes in the Ministry as the public voice called for! But this revolution has settled many doubts and decided many questions. The most important question in my opinion is, that of the future career of the French nation, Are the people to be regarded only as croakers who will return, like the snail to its shell, as soon as the sword is drawn against them? Will they disavow by their conduct what the liberal journals have so often stated to be the opinion of the most numerous and enlightened part of the nation? But what means of resistance can be opposed to this act of arbitrary violence? Where are those civic phalanxes, which at former periods served as ramparts for the national representation, and guaranteed the liberty of its suffrages? But what will be the consequence if the Chamber assemble in spite of the ordinance,—if it declare itself inviolable,—if it appeal to the courage of the French people to defend their deputies? But can the Chamber decide at once on committing to the hazard of civil war the solution of the immense question which the Crown has taken upon itself to settle at once, and in a single instant? No, this is not possible! There will at least be protests. There will be a party of political protestants in France, and this party will at last make itself respected by arbitrary power. It is probable that our press, being now completely enchained, none of the Paris journals will make extracts from yours. I know not, indeed, whether this letter will reach you. Your paper will henceforth be the depository of our regrets and our hopes. I shall endeavour to write to you frequently, and to find the means of safe communication, if that should be impracticabel through the regular course of the post. X.

GLASGOW COURIER,—JULY 29.

LONDON, JULY 26.

GRAND REVIEW.

His Majesty had a Grand Review this morning in Hyde Park, of the Household and other troops consisting of the following regiments:—

Detachment of the Royal Artillery.—Two Troops Horse Artillery, three guns each. Two Batteries Foot Artillery, three guns each—Commanded by Colonel Webber Smith.

Cavalry—1st Life Guards, 2d ditto, Royal Horse Guards (Blues), 14th Light Dragoons.

Infantry—1st Brigade—1st, 2d and 3d Battalion of Grenadier Guards, 2d Brigade—Coldstream, 2d Battlion. 1st and 2d Battalions of Third Guards.

The whole of the Troops, under the command of Gen. Lord Viscount Combermere, G, C, B, assembled in the Park at half-past nine o'clock.

The Cavalry was under the immediate command of Lieutenant-General Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart., K, C, B.

The Infantry was under the immediate command of Major General Macdonnel, and was formed in two Brigades the first of which was commanded by Colonel Woodford, and the second by Major General Clitherow.

The ground was kept by the 9th Light Dragoons, assisted by a body of Police to the amount of upwards of 600. The crowd began to assemble as early as eight o'clock, and kept pouring into the Park till after eleven, when His Majesty arrived, escorted by a party of Life Guards, and the Review commenced. The Queen was on the ground, as were also the King of Wirtemburg, Prince Frederick, the Dukes of Cumberland, Gloucester, Wellington, &c. His Majesty, on reaching the ground, was received with a general salute from all the troops and artillery, The troops then proceeded to go through a variety of evolutions, under the command of Lord Combermere, which they executed with the greatest degree of precision, exhibiting, on the whole, a military spectacle of the most imposing nature, and one far exceeding any thing of the kind which has recently been witnessed, At the conclusion His Majesty was graciously pleased to express his entire approbation, and to signify the same to the officer in command.

*The King's Court.*—The King held a Court at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, at his Palace at St. James's, for the purpose of issuing a Proclamation dissolving the present Parliament, The Court was attended by the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign and Colonial Departments, the First Lord of the Admiralty the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Controul, the President of the Board of Trade, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Mr, Grenville attended as Clerk, when a Proclamation was agreed to be issued dissolving the Parliament, and calling a new one; the writs to be returnable on or before the 14th September, The King gave audiences to the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries, Lord Glenlyon and the Honourable Cecil Forester were the Lord and Groom in Waiting, The Court broke up soon after twelve o'clock, —*Court Circular.*

His Majesty sat to Chantrey on Thursday, for his bust, for an hour and a half.

His Majesty will remain at St. James's Palace until the beginning of August, when he will remove to Windsor Castle and continue to reside there until October, unless, as has been contemplated, he should pay a short visit to Scotland and to Ireland, The King and his suite will occupy the Pavilion at Brighton, from the months of October until January, —*Morning Paper.*

THE COURIER,—JULY 29.

Just as we were going to Press we received the following interesting letter from Brighton. The writer has favoured us with his name, and we have no reason to question the truth of his statement.

"BRIGHTON, JULY 29.

"SIR,—If the following communication is of any service, you are welcome to it:—I left Paris on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 6 P. M. During the day the greatest ferment had prevailed throughout the city. The journal called *Le Temps* alone braved the Ordinance, and published the same, accompanied with the comments which naturally suggested themselves, but which the others dared not express. From eight to twelve o'clock it was circulated with great activity, at which latter hour the bureau was surrounded by gens d'armes, and the presses broken up. The Palais Royal, in the early part of the day, was a scene of much clamour—many individuals endeavouring to harangue the mob in revolutionary style. At one o'clock the gardens were cleared by gens. d'arms, and the gates closed. The Bourse was throughout the day in the greatest possible state of agitation. Towards the afternoon Paris presented the appearance of a military garrison, most of the principal streets being lined with gens d'armerie. The shops were mostly closed, and business generally at a stand still. I regret to say that blood has been spilt. I heard that two gens-d'armes had been killed by the populace, and myself saw the corpse of a man who had been shot in the jaw, in the Rue St. Honorè—a ghastly spectacle. The body was extended on a shutter, behind which the mob were execrating the soldiers in a furious manner. A universal opinion prevailed, that the night would be a turbulent one, and that more blood would be spilt. Cannon were mounted in the Place Carousel and Place Louis XVI. A severe struggle may be apprehended, for the gens-d'armerie of Paris have a rancour against the mob, and will probably stick to the Government to the last; on the other hand, nothing can withstand the overwhelming tide of public opinion. POLIGNAC must be a man of extremely weak head, and extremely strong nerves. I send a copy of *Le Temps.*"

A very gratifying circumstance occurred yesterday at the Levee. When Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Wilson was presented to the King, his Majesty, after shaking him cordially by the hand, was thanked by Sir Robert in a short speech for his kindness and gracious condescension in restoring him to his rank in the army. The King, who continued to hold Sir Robert by the hand, immediately addressed him in nearly the following words, which have been repeated to us by two or three persons who were near his Majesty, attracted by the novelty of the appearance of Sir Robert Wilson at Court, and the peculiar circumstance which had caused it. "Sir Robert, do not thank me—I never tell an untruth. Your restoration was so strongly recommended to me by my Ministers, that it was my duty to comply, for God forbid that I should ever stand in the way of the favours of the Crown to a brave officer. I have now the satisfaction of congratulating you on your restoration, because I know that, if ever your services should be wanted, I shall find in you, a brave officer and a loyal subject."

THE COURIER,—JULY 30.

Up to the time of our going to press, no authentic information had reached us from Paris of a later date than had been received by the *Estafette* in the morning; the[illegible]ther has there been any new communication to th[illegible] Government from the British Ambassador in Paris. It is reported, however, that accounts have reached an eminent capitalist in the city that a part of the French army has gone over to the Deputies, and that preparations were making for the immediate flight of the Royal Family. We have not been able to ascertain what degree of credit is due to this statement. One of the letters by the Estafette state[illegible] that a document has been drawn up amongst the Liberals, in which they declare the Throne vacant, and offer it to the Duke of ORLEANS. The letters from Paris generally state, that the English were leaving in great haste. Should any information reach us in the course of the day we will publish it in a second edition.

The news from Paris which we gave exclusively yesterday, was too true. A civil war has commenced in France—the military have shed the blood of the people, and for a time have triumphed. This however, is but the ring[illegible]e cloud of the storm—darker and larger Clouds are gathering in the horizon, and their bursting may be terrific. Great Britain looks calmly, but painfully, on this conflict. She can behold without dread for herself the march, of revolution, or the progress of pure despotism, for she has institutions which protect her against either; but if the absence of dread renders our interference unnecessary for improper, as regards ourselves, we cannot look forward without fear for others. If the people of France should succeed in their struggle, to what frightful excesses may not the reaction lead them in the exaltation of victory. Massacres at home, and spoliation abroad, may as on a former occasion, mark the triumph of the multitude; or if the army should execute the decrees of the King, and with the sword establish a pure despotism, must not the sword, in order to maintain that military character without which no despotic Government can long exist, be employed in foreign aggression when the work of bloodshed has been performed at home? These are questions of deep importance, and they can only be answered in the affirmative.

But it is the duty of the British Cabinet not to interfere, unless some new circumstances should arise to render interference necessary; and that duty will not be neglected. The French Government has no claims on Great Britain. It has overthrown a Charter which but for Great Britain might never have been granted. It has, in short, shown no desire to retain the friendship of this country by any sacrifice of interest, however that sacrifice might have been required by honour. The Government, therefore, cannot say "Help us or we fall," and expect that help will be administered. But if the French Government had been the most friendly, the most subservient to the world to Great Britain, the call would be equally in vain. A Constitutional Government cannot interfere to support a change which is attempted by force, in violation of reason, of justice, and of oaths. On the other hand, we can afford no assistance to the people—let them right themselves. They are strong enough numerically, and if they are not so morally let them bear the yoke, for they will deserve it; but if they should succeed, let them avoid excesses which would justify interference against them. Europe must not be scandalized or endangered by outrages upon humanity; and let them, if they establish new institutions, take care that they accord with justice and moderation as respects themselves, and with the just views of others abroad. If there is to be no despotism, there must be no anarchy. We are willing to allow liberty—rational liberty; but the safety of Europe requires that the Government of France should be that of the people fairly represented, not only as to number, but also as to wealth, education, and industry. We sincerely hope, and as confidently believe, that the wisdom and prudence of the British Government may enable it to confine the evils of a French revolution to the soil of France; but, if necessity should require it, Great Britain can protect herself. She is like a first-rate ship in harbour, not laid up as unfit for use, but wind and water tight, with all her stores and rigging at hand, and ready, with the trimming of her jolly tars, for immediate service.

THE SUN,—JULY 23.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

This being the day appointed for the prorogation of Parliament by his MAJESTY in person, a ceremony which has not taken place since the commencement of the last reign, nothing could exced the animated

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

**WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1830.**


No. 27 of 1830.

Political Department.

To,

CHARLES NORRIS, Esq.

*Chief Secretary to Government.*

BOMBAY.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward by a pair of express Messengers to Bussora, and thence by express boat to Muscat as well as viâ Bushire the enclosed most important Precis of Intelligence which has this instant reached me from Aleppo where it arrived from Marseilles in twenty days.

The contents of it are prefectly known at this Court and have excited great interest, particularly the French conquest of Algiers, their advance against Tunis, and the reported invasion of Egypt by British Arms. His Highness has requested from me a particular detail of these events as he doubts the sources from which he appears to have derived his information.

His Highness is at present in a state of considerable alarm from the expected arrival of a Kapige from Constantinople; and the threatened advance of the troops of His Highness Abbas Mirza from Solemaniah on the fertile line of the Dialeh towards this place.

Kasem Khan His Highness Abbas Mirza's Envoy, is now here and yesterday presented himself at the Residency his visit of ceremony at the Serace is but just accomplished, which prevents my going into the details on these points which I propose making the subject of a subsequent Letter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servt.

R. TAYLOR, MAJ.

P. A. Bussora.

BAGHDAD,
11th October, 1830.

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*Precis of Intelligince viâ Marselles and Aleppo received at Baghdad 10th October*, 1830.

On the 25th July the King Charles 10th issued decrees abolishing the liberty of the press, annulling the late elections, and directing the assembly of the new chambers according to new electoral system contrary to that prescribed by the charter.

26th. The mass of the prople in the highest agitation; troops were gradually dispersed through the Boulevards; and every thing adpeared to announce an approaching change of affairs.

27th. This revolution took place a large body of the citizens took arms, and engaged in attacks on the troops in the differents streets of the city. 28th and 29th This disorder continued and many individuals became its victims; it does not however appear that more than 1,000 or 1,200 were killed though many more were wounded.

30th. The people overcame the feeble resistance of troops, ill disposed and ripe for defection; who at length fired in the air and laid down their arms.

31st. The deputies of the commons present at Paris entered upon the organization of a provisional Government and proclaimed the Duke of Orleans Lieutenant General of the Kingdom protempore until the chambers convoked for the 3rd August shall have definitively fixed the new form of Government; the tri-colour flag was resumed; the King with his family left Paris on the 3rd August under the Protection of the Lieutenant General and passed the limits of the French Territory; the King and the Dauphin have renounced the crown.

These events rapidly dispersed throughout the French territory by their Telegraphs, created the greatest fermentation.

Throughout France the Tri-coloured flag has replaced the white banner; provisional officers have been appointed in lieu of those who had abandoned their posts; public tranqu llity has been but temporarily disturbed, at Bourdeaux, Nantes, Cille, at Lyons and Marseilles no agitation was perceivable; and on all other points affai rs already have taken their usual course.

The public journals con ain all the details of this extraordinary revol u-tion.

The Foreign Ambassadors have not quitted Paris with the exception of that of Austria; they have all evinced the most amicable disposition towards the provisional Government, and the representative of England most particularly so; and if any opinion be formed from the tone of British papers there is little likelihood of War; it is however impossible in the present early stage of Public events to speak with decided confidence.

At Marseilles the tri-coloured flag was displayed on the 3rd August equally, without enthusiasm as without opposition; tranquility was throughout maintained, and not a single "*vivat*" has been heard. As to commercial affairs they are almost suspended, silver has almost vanished altogether and payments are effected with the utmost difficulty, but we are still not without hopes that this state of things will shortly and gradually change for the better.

7th August. The two Chambers have decreed the Crown to the Duke of Orleans, who has been proclaimed King of the French people under the title of Phillip 7th.

The above extracts of intelligence being from Italian and German originals, those new subjoined are derived from the French correspondence.

The Revolution which has supervened in difficult parts of France has terminated in a Provisional Government which, with a view to the safety of the King unanimously urged his departure for America with an annual grant of five millions of Francs.

The Austrian Ambassador has left Paris, but the other European representatives have remained at their post.

Throughout France the Tri-colour flag of Napoleon has been displayed with the deepest enthusiasm except at Bourdeaux and Marseilles, where they appeared perfectly indifferent to the change.

Algiers has voluntarily surrendered and is now under French authorities, The Dey is sent into France a Prisoner.

A part of the Army of Algiers is advancing against Tunis.

A large British force both Naval and Military, together with the necessary equipments is preparing at Malta, apparently directed against Egypt.

A report on native authority is current in this city of the demise of our Sovereign George the 4th which from the tensur of our previous advices from England is an event but too probable.


THOMAS RIGBY, PRINTER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1830.

scene which at an early hour in the morning presented itself in the West End of the town. The crowds which had begun thus early to collect in all those places commanding a view of the line of route by which the Royal procession was to move, had by twelve o'clock become so dense as to render it extremely difficult to pass along.

From an early hour workmen were busily employed in erecting temporary platforms in front of almost all the public offices and private residences throughout the whole line of Parliament-street, from Charing-cross to the House of Lords, stands in which were let out at sums varying from 10s. 6d. to 1s., according to the eligibility of the situation. These speculations appeared all, without any exception, to prove exceedingly lucrative, notwithstanding the prices of admission demanded by their respective proprietors, fluctuated with a rapidity and to an extent without any paralled on the Stock Exchange.

About ten o'clock several files of the Foot Guards were stationed at the different avenues leading to St James's Palace, and precisely at twelve o'clock a very strong detachment of the House Guards, preceded by the trumpeters of the regiment were marshalled out, and shortly afterwards defiled on either side of Parliament-street. By this time the carriages of the Nobility were arriving at the House of Lords in very rapid succession, and nothing could exceed the animated scene which presented itself both within and outside the House.

At half past one o'clock the procession moved from St. James's Palace. The Royal *cortege* consisted of five State carriages, preceded and followed by numerous detachments of the Life Guards.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In consequence of his MAJESTY Proroguing Parliament in person, the most extensive preparations and improvements were made in the differents parts connected with the House of Lords, through which his MAJESTY passed on his way to the Throne. The beautiful Long Gallery was studded with chairs for the accommodation of Ladies. In the Painted Chamber platforms were erected for the same purpose, and every spot connected with the House, where it would be possible to catch a glimpse of his MAJESTY, had undergone the like improvement, and was crowded with persons of the first rank and fashion. So great was the anxiety displayed, that long before twelve o'clock, the time appointed for the admission of such of the public as had been able to procure tickets, the doors of the House and all the avenues were thronged with spectators, anxious to obtain even a distant glance at the ceremony.

On our admission into the House, at ten minutes before twelve, we found both sides crowded with Peeresses, dressed in deep mourning. The Lords all appeared in full robes.

His MAJESTY arrived in the House at ten minutes past two o'clock, and took his seat on the Throne, accompanied by his usual State attendants. The Duke of WELLINGTON stood on his MAJESTY's left hand bearing the Sword of State.

The Marquis of HASTINGS held the Crown on a rich velvet cushion. The Marquis of WINCHESTER and the Duke of NORFOLK were to the right of his MAJESTY and held the Cap of Maintenance and the Royal Sceptre. His MAJESTY was dressed in a full naval uniform, over which he wore his robes of state. He looked extremely well, and in excellent spirits.

As soon as his MAJESTY had taken his seat on the Throne, Sir THOMAS TYRWHITT summomed the Commons to attend his MAJESTY at the Bar of the House. Shortly afterwards the SPEAKER arrived followed by upwards of two hundred Members.

The SPEAKER then addressed his MAJESTY, congratulating him on his accession to the Throne of his ancestors, and assuring him of the loyalty and attachment of his faithful Commons.

His MAJESTY then gave his Royal Assent to several Bills, among which were the Appropriation Bill, the Forgery Bill, the Administration of Justice Bill—the Lunatic Property Bill—the Libel Law Amendment Bill—the Courts of Sessions, (Scotland), Bill—the East Retford Disfranchisement Bill, and the Sale of Beer Bill.

His MAJESTY then read the following most Gracious Speech :—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"On this first occasion of meeting you, I am desirous of repeating to you in person my cordial thanks for those assurances of sincere sympathy and affectionate attachment which you conveyed to me on the demise of my lamented Brother, and on my accession to the Throne of my ancestors.

"I ascend that throne with a deep sense of the sacred duties which devolve upon me, with a firm reliance on the affection of my faithful subjects and on the support and co-operation of Parliament, and with an humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that he will prosper my anxious endeavours to promote the happines of a free and loyal people.

"It is with the utmost satisfaction that I find myself enabled to congratulate you upon the general tranquility of Europe. This tranquility, it will be the object of my constant endeavours to preserve and the assurances which I receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, are declared in a similar spirit.

"I trust that the good understanding which prevails upon subjects of common interest, and the deep concern which every State must have in maintaining the peace of the world, will ensure the satisfactory settlement of those matters which still remain to be finally arranged.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS'

"I thank yor for the Supplies which you have granted, for the provisions you have made for the several branches of the public service, during that part of the present year which must elapse before a new Parliament can be assembled. I cordially congratulate you on the diminution which has taken place in the expenditure of the country, on the reduction of the charge of the Public Debt; and on relief which you have afforded to my People by the Repeal of some of those Taxes which have heretofore pressed heavily upon them. You may rely upon my prudent and economical administration of the Supplies which you have placed at my disposal, and upon my readiness to concur in every diminution of the Public Charges which can be effected consistently with the dignity of the Crown, the maintenace of national faith, and the permanent interest of the country.

'MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I cannot put an end to this session, and take my leave of the present Parliament, without expressing my cordial thanks for the zeal which you have manifested on so many occasions for the welfare of my people.

"You have wisely availed yourselves of the happy opportunity of general peace and internals repose calmly to review many of the laws and judicial establishments of the country, and you have applied such cautious and well-cosidered Reforms as are consistent with the spirit of our venerable institutions, and are calculated to facilitate and expedite the administration of justice.

"You have removed the civil disqualifications which affected numerous and important classes of my people,

"While I declare on this solemn occasion my fixed intention to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law, let me at the same time express my earnest hope that the animosities which have prevailed on account of religious distinctions may be forgotten, and that the decision of Parliament, with respect to those distinctions having been irrevocably pronounced, my faithful subjects will unite with me in advancing the great object contemplated by the Legislation, and in promoting that spirits of domestic concord and peace which constitutes the surest basis of our national strength and happiness."

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Surgeon C, Kane, Med. Staff.
Capt. Atherton, 47th Regt,
Capt. Illingworth 2d L. D.
Cornet Hay, 2d Cavalry.
Lieut. Beebee, H. M. 6th Regt.
Capt. Sharpin, H. M. 4th L. D.
Capt. Mackintosh,
Lieut. Col. Lodwick,
Asst. Sur. A. Arnott, M. D. 3d T H. B.
Capt C. C. Taylor, Staff,
Ensign S. Powell, H. M. 40th Regt.
Lieut. Booke, Artillery.
Ensign A. W. Beaven, B. E. Regt.
General Leighton, C. B,
Lieut. W. Matan, 6th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surgeon G. Maurles, M. army.
Capt. Thos: Graham, 2d G. Regt,

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS, Nov. 19th.—Ship Abberton, (Free Treader) L. Percival Master from London Portsmouth 10th July and Cape of Good Hope 24th Sept.

22d Barque Elizabeth, (Free Treder) James Greig Master, from Port Glasgow, 3d Aug.

*Passengers per Abberton.*—Lieut. Col. Lodwick, Mrs. M. C. Lodwick, Misses Caroline Harriet, and Mary Ann Lodwick, Miss Jane Malcom, Miss Mary Griffiths, Mrs. Dorothy Cuthbart, Miss Susan Curlewis, Capt. Illingworth, Bombay Cavalry, Mrs. Illingworth, Lieut. Beebee, Lieut. Robert Lowe, B. Marine Cornet Wm. Hay, L. Cavalry, Henry Young. Esq. writer. Adam Campbell writer, Mr. John Roberts, Master John Hawkins, John Warden Esq. civil Service, 6 Recruits, 23 Lascars and 6 servants.

DEPARTURS, 20th, La Constance, A, Regnaud Master to Mauritius.

Do. Government Yacht Telica, Mr, E, W, S, Daniels in charge, to Malabar coast,

22d, Barque Discovery, C, E, Rybot Master, to Bushire,

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

*Free Traders*:—Mail, Medora, Dorothy, Lady Raffles, Annandale, Elizabeth and Abberton,
*Country Ships*,—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Sulimany, and Hormusjee Bomanjee.
*American Brig*.—Nerius.
*Persian Ships*.—Nassrath Shaw.
*Arab*.—Psyche and Hamoody.
*H. M's. Ship*,—Challenger,
INDIAN NAVY.
*Ships of War*.—Elphinstone and Euphrates.
*Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay

SHIPS LOADING.

*English Colors*,—Annandale, for London, Gipsey, Mail and Medora, for Liverpool.
*American Colors*—Nerius for America,
*Persian Colors*.—Nassrath Shaw, for Persian Gulph.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

BIRTH.—On Sunday morning the 21st November the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Hardy, of a daughter.

# English Extracts.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY JULY 6.

REGENCY.

*(Continued from last Supt.)*

Mr. HUSKISSON denied that the motion was indecent, indecorous, or that it had been suggested by party motives, Parliament in considering the subject was only discharging its duty as his hon. and learned friend did in bringing it forward. Any one who had observed, the course of this momentous session, and who considered the arrear of business on the table must see that the late lamentable occurrence had come as a sort of God-send to the ministers, and relieved them from their difficulties. He was prepared to admit that the ministers, in advising the Crown to dissolve the Parliament, had done no more than other ministers had done under circumstances of similar embarrassment. He did not complain of that advice abstractedly; he did not complain of it because some of the estimates were not voted; nor because the civil list was not to be referred to the present Parliament. Upon the latter subject he might fairly lay claim to some knowledge, respecting the details of it, and with that knowledge, he felt bound to say that he thought the civil list would be better disposed of in a new Parliament. He would come, then, at once to the subject which made him regret that the dissolution of Parliament should be precipitated. Allow him to say that he could not help contrasting the impatient desire to get rid of this Parliament, with so momentous a question as that which had been introduced to their notice that night unsettled,—he could not, he said, help contrasting this impatient desire to get rid of this Parliament with the conduct which had been pursued towards the close of the last session. Early in the last session all the Government business was disposed of, and yet the Parliament was kept sitting for weeks in order that they might settle a dispute which had arisen between certain great coal-owners in the north and the city of London.

He did not blame that conduct: he would not say that it was not an instance of laudable diligence; but he would say that that dispute about the coal trade sunk into insignificance when compared with the question they were now considering. His hon. and learned friend had told the Ministers that they were the last persons who ought to overlook the precarious ness of human life. Lord Liverpool was one day in the enjoyment of complete health, and the next day saw him stricken to the earth.

Who could have expected that within a few days after the prorogation of the Parliament in which Mr. Canning had appeared as the successor of Lord Liverpool, that eminent minister would be numbered with the illustrious dead? He adverted to these melancholy instances merely with a view to the question now under consideration; but having mentioned them, he must say he did not believe that if either of those ministers had been now living, they would have had the rashness to advise that the Parliament should be dissolved without making a provision for such a calamity as that which had been referred to taking place between the separation of this and the assembling of a new Parliament. These calamities, and others to which his hon. and learned friend had referred, especially the sudden death of an illustrious prince who if now living, would have been heir presumptive to the crown, made the consideration of this question a matter of prudence at least, if not of duty, and could therefore be neither disrespectful nor indecent, as an hon. member had declared it to be. He was totally at a loss to discover on what view it could be taken to be indecent, and surely it was idle to talk of it being disrespectful to a Prince of the House of Brunswick, who had braved death a thousand times on the quarter-deck.

His hon. and learned friend had put the question in its true light by asking how the Privy Council were to proceed in the event of the demise of the Crown. That was the true question, and it had not been answered. Would the Privy Council occupy themselves for weeks in discussing those delicate and difficult questions to which his hon. and learned friend had alluded? If so, would the discussion of them be confined to the privy Council, or would debates upon them throw the whole country into agitation? Would they issue a proclamation naming what sovereign the people were to pay obedience to.—Or would they issue a proclamation stating that obedience was to be paid to A, B, and C, named in the proclamation? The very case they were discussing supposed a dissolution and the members scattered about the country; they could not be brought together in less than a fortnight; and, when they were, perhaps some hundred of them would be gentlemen who had been repudiated by their constituents. (Hear, and laughter.) This would be the sort of Parliament which would be called upon to settle this delicate question. They would then have to contend with the double difficulty of an heir apparent and an heir presumptive, both minors. They had been told, that a sovereign was never a minor—which was true in law; but it was equally true that there was an intellectual minority; and therefore his right hon. friend had told them that an infant sovereign must act by responsible advisers. But how were these responsible advisers to be appointed? Was not the appointment of such advisers a most delicate matter? He really thought that all these difficulties ought to be grappled with. It was a matter of no trifling importance to have the functions of sovereignty interrupted in times like the present. It had been already well said on this occasion,—and he put it to hon. members who heard him, and to the English public at large,—that no man would be thought to be well advised if on coming to a large estate, he was told that he might postpone the settlement of his affairs for some months. A person so situated could not be well advised if he had such counsel given him, because if he were to die in the course of these few months, his property might be thrown into Chancery and his children might be reduced to beggary. Would the learned Solicitor-General give such counsel to a client or to a friend? If he would, he was sure his right hon. friend, the Secretary for the Home Department, would not think the counsel good; for his right hon. friend had declared not long ago that there was nothing he should dread so much as to see his affairs thrown into the Court of Chancery. He was sorry, therefore, that in a parallel case his right hon. friend had advised a course very nearly resembling that which he himself thought so dreadful; especially since it involved the more important interests of a much greater family. The best friends of monarchy, he contended, were those who wished not to expose the monarchical parts of our constitution to those discussions which must result from the interruption of the functions of royalty. He knew that the majority of the house must bind the minority; but if the decision of the majority should be against his hon. and learned friend, he protested against that decision, and he trusted that the minority would be excused from all blame in the eyes of the country. It had been said that His Majesty was now occupied with the settlement of his domestic affairs; but every monarch had to do this on his accession to the throne: and it was preposterous to say that the affairs of His Majesty's household were of more importance than the affairs of the nation. He spoke of this matter, as he was bound to speak of it, as an act of the Ministers,—for they must not allude to the feelings and wishes of the sovereign; and he was sorry, therefore, so much pains had been taken to have it believed that they were doing that which was displeasing to the monarch, when they were recommending that those measures should be adopted which were manifestly conducive at once to the security of the interests of the crown and of the people.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (who was evidently labouring under a severe cold) said that it was his intention to occupy but a very short portion of the time of the house. He was fearful that he should scarcely be able to make himself heard, but he trusted that the house would not refuse him their indulgence in the attempt. He begged to assure the house, in the most prefect sincerity, that he approached this question free from all party feeling, and that he was very far from being inclined to impute party feeling to others on a subject of this nature. He gave the fullest credit to his hon. and learned friends for having introduced the subject uninfluenced by any consideration of a party kind; and was willing to believe that no gentlemen could bring himself to support his hon. and learned friend on party feeling. Indeed, it appeared to him so disreputable to attempt to excite party feeling under the cover of such a question, that he could not suppose any gentleman he was addressing capable of lending himself to such a proceeding. In the spirit of candour, therefore, he disclaimed all party feeling himself, and believed every other hon. member to be equally free from such bias. He thought that the question before the house was a question of expediency, and not of law. The question was not whether a regency should be appointed, and what should be the form and character of that regency; but the question was, whether the appointment of a regency should be considered now or in the next Parliament; that was the short, the only question before the house. It was true, that in discussing that question, several gentlemen had gone into argument upon the [illegible] regency—had pointed out the [illegible] attended the constitution[illegible]

had insisted upon the necessity of such an appointment undergoing the most deliberate and the most elaborate discussions. All these matters he might pass over; for this was not the fit opportunity for taking them into consideration. In considering, then, the real question before the house, the first point was, whether the house could agree to the motion of his hon. and learned friend, and entertain this question now, without inconsistency, after the vote they came to the other night. He agreed in the view which the hon. member for Dorsetshire had taken of his subject, and was of opinion that it would savour very much of capricious inconstancy if they were to go into a question now which they had constitutionally, by a vote the other night, to postpone. The next point involved the probability of a certain event happening within a given time. Now if he could see that there was a strong probability of that event happening, within the time in which it was said it might happen, then he should be inclined to agree to the motion of his hon. and learned friend. But he had heard nothing in the speeches of gentlemen that evening, and he himself knew of nothing, which could lead him to suppose that the event was likely to happen within two months; and therefore he saw no reason for granting what his hon. and learned friend asked. But farther, when he considered the number of delicate questions which were said to be connected with the appointment of a regency, and when he considered what had occurred upon the appointment of regencies in other times, he saw very strong reasons for opposing the motion now before them. In the reign of George III, the Parliament was prorogued till the 17th November, 1783. It assembled on that day, and a communication was made by the Ministers respecting the state of his Majesty's mind. There was at that time a Prince of Wales, and all people agreed that on the Prince should devolve the office of Regent; but, although agreed upon this main and essential point of the question, the debates were protracted during the space of between three and four months, and by that time it had pleased providence to restore his Majesty to reason. Now if under such circumstances the debates ran to so great a length, and the discussion and consideration of the subject occupied so much time, they certainly could not under existing circumstances bring the discussion of the regency question to a close before the period at which, if this Parliament were dissolved, a new one would be assembled. It was only a moderate supposition to say, that if they began to-morrow, the debates on the subject would, under existing circumstances, last for that period at least. On these grounds, therefore, it appeared to him that they could not enter upon the discussion in the present Parliament. Well, then, if this were so, could any one doubt that the next Parliament would be better qualified than the present to come to the consideration of this question? It had been said that private ought to yield to public interest, and that members of Parliament ought to lay aside all other affairs, and betake themselves to close attendance on their Parliamentary duties. These were very fine theories; but he must be allowed to take men as he found them in their action. It had been truly observed, that if the moment of a man's death were known to him, his moral conduct would be totally different, and that the uncertainty of life was the main spring of all industry and exertion. He thought—and he had formed the opinion from experience—that as with men, so it was with Parliaments. In his mind therefore, there was no doubt that a new Parliament, would be better qualified than the present to enter upon the discussion of this question. See, then, in a short view how the matter stood. If the event alluded to did happen within the time which had been pointed out, the discussion now proposed would overtake them before a new Parliament had assembled, and therefore they would be in the same situation in which they were at present, for in that case the existing Parliament would be called together again. If the event did not so happen, then the discussion would be referred to a new Parliament. On these grounds he thought it would be much better to postpone the consideration of this subject. He would say nothing about the law of the precedents on this subject, except only that there was no precedent for their taking the consideration in this session previous to the act of William III., which enabled the Parliament to sit for six months after the demise of the Crown, it was plain that no such question as the present could possibly have arisen; for, by the law of the constitution, the Parliament and all public offices ceased on the demise of the Crown. He did not say that the act of William III. was not an important improvement in the law: he mentioned it only for the sake of showing that it was quite plain no such question could have arisen before the passing of that act. What was the object of the act of William? He begged the attention of the house to this point. That act was passed with a very different view from that of the present motion. It was passed for this object,—that after the people of this country had secured a new constitution, they should not lose, by the demise of the crown, and the accession of the old family, the advantages that had been gained. The [illegible] therefore, which had effected the great [illegible] thought it expedient to secure it by provision on the demise of William III. Parliament to continue for six months, in order [illegible] might be in existence, [illegible] the danger of a disputed [illegible] long as there was a Pretender claiming rights to the Crown, during the reigns of Queen Anne, of George I., of George II, it was desirable that on the demise of the Crown the nation should not be exposed to that perpetual risk which there was no doubt might have happened in the existing circumstances of the country, if the Parliament had been assembled, with some semblance of law, by a person claiming those rights. Therefore, in order to perpetuate the various officers of the Crown, the Parliament was authorized to continue in existence for six months by this act, which was made to suit the circumstances and necessity of the times. He did not mean to say that the law was not wise and judicious; but that it was applied to the exigencies of the country. The act now provided, that if that event took place, to which reference had been made, after the dissolution of Parliament, and before the assembling of the new one, a Parliament was now provided by law, and all offices would continue as they existed for six months, and would be prepared to do what was expedient for the public service. With respect to the present motion, he thought it was not expedient to legislate for extreme cases and speculative contingencies. The law was practical, and the regulations of Parliament were equally so. The house was not to speculate on possible events, or to resort to a measure of the nature which was suggested, unless it had reason to see that it was probable, or more than probable, that the event would take place before the meeting of a new Parliament. He could not contemplate the possible event with so much alarm as to suppose that a new Parliament would not meet in sufficient time to provide a remedy. It had been said, by the hon. member for Cardigan, that a great advantage would be the establishing the certainty of the succession. But in a limited monarchy like this, there was no great danger of a change of succession. He (the Attorney General) saw no appearance of danger to make it a matter of such urgent necessity, that the present Parliament should sit for three or four months longer, in order to determine the question who should be regent in the case of a demise of the Crown. He had never found any instance in which such a measure was deemed necessary, when a long minority might have been, on the same ground, apprehended. On the marriage of George III., upon the first pregnancy of Queen Charlotte, the same argument might have been urged, that it was essential to have a bill for a regency, as an event might happen which would devolve the sovereign upon a minor. But why did not the hon. member go a step further, and suppose the possibility of Queen-Consort being pregnant, and delivered of twins, and a question arising as to which should be first in succession? He (the Attorney-General) had as much right to make such a supposition as the hon. member to make some of his. As the probability of the event which had been alluded to was so slight, as Parliament stood pledged to His Majesty not to introduce any matters which might admit of postponement,—and as a new Parliament would, in his opinion, be a more temperate tribunal for the discussion of this question, which might occupy the attention of the present Parliament beyond the period to which it could be extended, he saw no reason to accede to the motion.

Lord ALTHORP said that no man was more averse than he was to do any thing which could evince a want of delicacy or respect towards His Majesty; he was the last man to do so. But when a great and serious evil might arise to the country,—when difficulties and dangers of various kinds might occur, however strong might be his reluctance, every argument of that kind must give way to necessity. Was not this a question in which the interests of the kingdom at large were deeply concerned? His hon. and learned friend said that if the event was a probable one, he would be ready to support the motion. But although it might not be probable, there was a possibility of its happening. It was impossible there could be a man who did not feel the possibility to be so great, that in private life it would be imprudent to overlook it. The case had been compared to that of a man neglecting to make a will; but this was not such a case; it was more like the case of a person succeeding to an estate, where he should suffer a recovery at the end of a term, and putting it off, by the advice of legal advisers, to the long vacation (Hear, hear.) Would the house put the country into a worse situation than the concerns of a private individual? As to respect, would it not be disrespectful to give such advice to a private friend? Would there be any disrespect in stating to His Majesty that his life was subject to all the accidents of human nature, and that it was wise to provide against them? With respect for the argument drawn from the length of the discussion on the regency bill of 1788, if that argument was worth any thing at all, it went against the object of those who employed it. What was the cause of that long discussion? It was because the throne was, in reality, vacant. No provision had been made for the accident, and therefore all the conflicts and contentions of party feeling burst out, and made that discussion last so long. It was, no doubt, a question of great difficulty, and which required much consideration; but to talk as the hon. and learned gentleman had done, of its lasting six months, or beyond the existence of this Parliament, was really such an exaggeration that he was surprised that his hon. and learned friend should have employed it. (Hear.) He (Lord Althorp) had previously stated his opinion upon this subject, and should therefore detain the house no longer. He should not go into the details stated by the hon. mover, nor dwell upon the confusion which might take place if the deplorable event referred to should take place as suggested. But feeling that there were difficulties likely to arise and that the house had it in its power to prevent them, and feeling that there was nothing disrespectful to His Majesty in the course recommended, he should give his support to the motion.

Sir R. PEEL could not help thinking that the apathy which had appeared during this debate (hear, hear) was an evidence that this was not a desirable period to enter on a protracted discussion respecting a regency, which would be so far advanced at the end of August, that the bill might be got to the second reading, when neither the attention of the house, nor the number of members in attendance, would be such as the importance of the subject required. He (Sir R. Peels) entered into the feelings of those who were in the minority the other night, who felt themselves concluded by the vote of the house, thanking His Majesty for being unwilling to recommend to them, at this advanced period of the session, and the state of public business, any new matter, and assuring His Majesty that the house would apply, without delay, to make temporary provision for the conduct of the public service during the interval between the close of the present session and the meeting of a new Parliament. Surely if it be right to offer another address, it was right to notice the answer of the Crown to the address. The address now proposed it was hardly civil to present. It was hardly respectful to the Crown, after the King had communicated to the House of Commons that he had no intention to recommend to it the consideration of a regency, or any other matter which would have the effect of delaying the proceedings of Parliament, if it voted an address to compel the Crown to deliver a message which it declared it had no intention to deliver. It would be not a very auspicious commencement of a new reign for the house to oblige the King to do what he had declared he had no intention of doing. The proposal of His Majesty's Government, to permit a sufficient time to elapse for maturely considering the proposal of the Crown, was reasonable and proper. He (Sir R. Peel) could conceive nothing more difficult than to determine what were the contingencies likely to happen on the demise of the Crown, so that they might be properly provided for beforehand. There were very many contingencies which might occur, and which it might be extremely difficult to provide for: and after exerting the utmost ingenuity in devising remedies, they might produce ten thousand times more danger than if the contingencies took place without them. (Hear.) Some specific calamities, to which the Crown were subject as well as private individuals, had been adverted to: and his hon. friend had instanced the calamity which had befallen Lord Liverpool, who was in the full possession of his health and strength, and in one short week was struck to the ground, and deprived of his mental faculties. But it was proposed to make provision for every possible contingency by which the exercise of the regal functions might be suspended? If not, what had the case of Lord Liverpool to do with the question? The house would recollect what had passed in the reign of George III. In 1765, when a calamity had visited the Sovereign proceedings were taken to provide a regency. But did Parliament think it desirable to provide against a recurrence of that event? No; for in 1810 it did recur, and did not Parliament find itself without any provision for that contingency? And why? because it would rather permit its recurrence, than be guilty of the indecency and the indelicacy of presuming upon the possible future derangement of the King. The hon. member (Mr. Grant) had stated eight or ten suppositions, and these only by way of sample. If the contingencies were so numerous, and the difficulties so great, was it decent, before the funeral of one king, to force his successor to deliver a message, requiring the house to consider all the contingencies? If the question was so complicated, let it be left to the Crown and its advisers to devote a sufficient time for its consideration. There were two contingencies which had been mainly dwelt on. The first was not a question immediately connected with that of a regency, because it might occur when the heir presumptive was not a minor;—namely when on the demise of a crown there was an heir presumptive, and also a queen consort who might be pregnant. The question in this case was, whether it was desirable to make any provision, and if so what provision; When he referred to this case on a former night, he had mentioned its having already occured, and the possibility of its recurrence, and he then stated that the absence of a remedy was a strong proof of the conviction of the legislature of the difficulty of providing a satisfactory remedy, was suggested. The hon. member for Montgomery (Mr. C. W. Wynn) had said that this case, that of the existance of an heir presumptive contemporary with a queen consort pregnant, was most important and required a remedy. His (Sir R. Peel's) answer was, that that a case of which there had been examples in our history, and that they had not been provided against; and therefore, before the subject was submitted to Parliament, the Crown should have at least six weeks for considering it. He came back to more recent time; and taking the reign of our monarchs from James I., reign by reign, the result was, that in almost every case the same circumstance existed as at present. In the reign of James I. the case arose, or at least it was equally necessary for Parliament to provide a similar remedy. There was a king in possession of the Crown, an heir apparent who was a minor, and no provision was made for a regency. In the reign of Charles I., at least for some period of his reign, the Parliament might have felt a deep interest in regulating the succession to the throne nor were the contests between that Prince and his Parliament a reason why they should not feel such an interest. In the reign of Charles II. the King was married but had no legitimate issue. There an heir presumptive (James II.) and a Queen consort. Charles II. died, but the Queen Consort might have been pregnant. The heir presumptive was of full age, and he (Sir R. Peel) begged to say that the danger of a struggle was far greater when the heir, as in that case, was accustomed to military service. In the reign of James II. this was the state of things. James, by his first wife, had two daughters, who were the heirs presumptive. Thus, in every reign hitherto, a case might be found parallel to the present. In the reign of Anne there was something if not parallel at least analogous. During the life-time of George Prince of Denmark, Parliament made a provision as to the successor to the throne, who then resided aboard,—the Princess Sophia of Geo[illegible] I.; but it made no provision for the possible case of the pregnancy of the reigning Queen. Then came the case of Geo[illegible] III, in which for three years the contingency might have occurred, and yet no provision was made. So that he (Sir R. Peel) did not despair of Parliament finding a remedy, if the contingency should occur; nor was Parliament so dependent on mere forms that it could not make a precedent. In the case of the abdication of James II. Parliament had found a remedy; and in the mental disposition of George III. God forbid that he should exclude all consideration of all provisions; but they should be adopted after due consideration, and he could not admit that the risk was so great as in former instances. In all instances prior to the Reformation, no regent was ever appointed till after the demise of the Crown. His hon. friend observed that it was not wise in him to refer to such precedents. Perhaps so; but he would remark, that Lord Coke, in writing of the office of regent, said that it was unknown to the common law. He had referred to the regency appointed by Henry VIII., and said that it was for the King to appoint a guardian, or regent with the advice of the great council of the kingdom. If precedents upon this subject were always clear, then nothing could be more easy than the adjustment of this question; but it was singular that there was no one precedent which had ever been followed in the appointment of a regency. There had been no less than five cases in modern time, and every one of them had been different. This fact showed the immense importance of the question and how each case was accommodated to the circumstances of the times, so that one was in opposition to the succeeding case. In the reign of Henry VIII, an act of parliament was passed authorizing the King to nominate the regent, and a more complicated regulation could not well be conceived than that contained in the act of Henry VIII. The regency in the reign of Anne was a commission composed of seven great officers of the crown. In the reign of George II. one regent was appointed, who was the Princess Augusta Dowager of Wales. In the reign of George III. there was a totally different precedent. Parliament did not nominate the regency, but left the nomination to the King limiting his choice to a certain number of persons named in the act. All the instances, therefore, varied, according to the circumstances of the case and of the times. There being, then, two difficulties to provide for,—one the minority of the heir presumptive to the crown, the other, the possible pregnancy of the Queen consort,—and no case being in existence which would serve as a precedent, it was too much to force the Crown to devise a remedy before his Majesty's ministers could apply their consideration to so grave a question. (Hear, hear.) It was but decent to give the Crown an opportunity of maturely deliberating upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) As five different cases had occurred, in each of which the provision had varied that very fact was a proof that this question was environed with difficulties, and requiring mature diliberation before a decision could be formed. It was a question on which it was dangerous to pronounce hasty opinions,—*pro propera consilia*, as Lord Coke called them. The Crown should have ample time and opportunity for consideration. There was not such great risk of evil occurring to render it necessary to make hasty provision; at the same time it was unwise to presume that no contingency would occur. But if it did, that was no reason to apprehend the calamities which had been referred to. The good sense and the reason of the country would, he was convinced, support the decision of the House of Commons. It had been asked, to whom the house of Commons should swear the oath of allegiance in that event? He (Sir R. Peel) would ask, where was the act of Parliament which required that oath at the meeting of that assembly? It had been said by one hon. member that Parliament could not take the oaths until after the proclamation of the new King. That was, however, a mistake. It certainly was the practice of the House of Commons to take the oaths subsequent to the proclamation? but suppose that the Privy Council proclaimed a sovereign who ought not to be proclaimed, it would then become the duty of the house to abstain from taking the oath of

allegiance to the person so proclaimed. The House of Lords he believed, proceeded to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown previous to the proclamation of the King by the Privy Council, and the Earl of Eldon, a high authority in such a case was the first to do so on the late occasion. (Hear, hear.) Therefore the difficulty could not occur which had been stated, of the necessity of taking the oath of allegiance to some person, it being uncertain who that person might be. On the demise of King William and the accession of Queen Anne, Parliament, for some reason, proceeded to act without taking the oaths at all. Therefore some of the inconsistencies which had been pointed out would not arise and many of the difficulties which had been started would not occur. At the same time he was not contending against the provision of a regency; yet he would not attempt, considering the variation of human affairs, to foresee every contingency, or to devise too much beforehand for what must necessarily occur at a distant period of time. If immediate dangers pressed, he would advise the house to provide a remedy; but he believed that more danger would arise from an inconsiderate provision, for a regency, and he would therefore rather incur the risk of delay. On these grounds he should vote in opposition to the proposal of the hon. and learned member. He did hope that the house, before coming to a division for the purpose of finally disposing of this question, would well consider whether after the course which the house had already taken,—after an address had been presented to the Crown, if not by a preponderating, at least by a considerable majority,—after the amendments on that address, which were precisely in conformity with the address of to-night had been negatived,—after the house had told the Crown to believe that it was prepared to act in conformity with His Majesty's recommendations,—after having received that very day the grateful acknowledgment of the Crown for the assurances given,—he hoped the house would well consider, he repeated, whether, after taking that course, it would be compatible with its own dignity, and whether, in the words of the address, it would "tend to make the commencement of His Majesty's reign auspicious," if the house were now to approach the Crown, informing the Crown that it had repented of its determinations, and that scared by the approach of its dissolution, it begged for a more distant day in order to consider the question of the regency.

*(To be Concluded, in next Suppt.)*

## IRELAND.

### RIOTS AT LIMERICK.

[redacted] *from the Limerick Chronicle* [redacted] a very faint idea of the [redacted] has unfortunately arrived [redacted] frightful state [redacted] city was plunged [redacted] morning, [redacted] afternoon. [redacted] insecure [redacted] make [redacted] great [redacted] is already [redacted] and it [redacted] daily adds [redacted] The distress [redacted] general substitution is oatmeal, [redacted] increased demand for this article of consumption was sure to cause an advance of price to the buyer. In this instance the rise drew forth loud and indignant murmurs from the populace. Symptons of an eruption, too plain to be mistaken, were soon manifested, and the first indication of actual violence was an attack upon five carloads of oatmeal, in Castle-street coming in to Mr. Caswell, of George's quay.

The cars were surrounded in an instant by a furious mob of men, women, and children, who seized and carried off every bag of oatmeal. The tocsin was now sounded, and the signal was caught up like magic in the most remote quarters of the city. Every distant or obscure lane and alley poured forth its overwhelming masses, almost half-naked, their dense population. Thus congregated in thousands, they were seen flying through the streets with shouts and huzzas in all the ardour of boundless enthusiasm. Business was, of course suspended in their route, and all shops closed up at once. The most active in this outrageous multitude were females, and the most eager, too, in the attack of property. After the plunder in Castle-street, a furious mob rushed over the New Bridge towards Arthur's-quay, where a sail boat was loading oatmeal for Kilrush, in which district the poor were also suffering from want. They plundered a great part of the cargo, but the police, who had been out at an early hour, succeeded in protecting four carloads of it for the proprietor. A countless multitude now made for Mr. Hogan's mills, on the canal, which they took by storm, after smashing to atoms every pane of glass in the windows. A scene of the most profligate waste was here witnessed, upwards of 200 bags of flour having been destroyed or carried away, besides some hundred loaves of bread from the bakery.

Even the very dough was taken off, and more trampled upon and totally spoiled. The flour was distributed in the females' aprons, gowns, and even caps, the men and boys filled their hats with the plunder. Not satisfied with completely gutting this extensive concern in mere wantonness they broke and destroyed the extensive machinery of the mill, thus rendering the establishment perfectly useless for many days. The army would vainly attempt to stem the torrent, yet so desperate were the rioters, as to render any effectual check wholly useless, except at a dreadful sacrifice of human life. About this time a numerous party forcibly boarded a sailboat from Askeaton at the Long-dock, and carried away every bag of flour the vessel contained. While the plunderers worked away on the quay side, rowboats from the North Strand pulled up to assist the attack, and in half an hour all the property had vanished. The number of bags was 60.

General Sir Edward Blakeney had the Dragoons, Rifles, and the 56th Regiment out in detachments, early in the day, placing guards upon the banks, public offices, and merchants' stores. The Mayor was likewise indefatigable, moving every disposable force he could employ to the points of attack and exposing himself in many situations of danger. The immense crowd of rioters in order to facilitate their operations soon divided their forces and separated in various directions to elude the vigilance of the military. A violent assault was made upon Mr. P. Gabbett's store on Sir Harry's Mall though happily it did not succeed—sledges and stones having been employed without success. At this place and at Mr. Hogan's mills the military were pelted; and some of the Dragoons' horses struck off. The loss, however, was only momentary and though such gross provocation was used the forbearance of the military, is admirable. The notice of the mobs was now directed to several shops and cellers in the Old Town which they robbed of bread, pork, and other provisions. They attacked the stores of Mr. John N. Russell in Henry-street without effect; they were vigorously defended. They likewise surrounded the bacon stores of Mr. Matterson, in Rache's-street, and hundered away at the gates for some time, until the arrival of a military party. Then the lots struck off in another direction. In fact it would be a difficult task to follow them in all their disorderly acts or to enumerate the variety of outrages upon private property. Suffice it to say the large bakeries of Mr. Roche, in Brunswick-street, Mr. Erson in Catharine-street, Mr. Lyons in Thomas-street and Mr. J. T. Hill in Cathar ne-street, were plundered of their contents and the loaves flung into the street. In addition to this the bread carts which supply the retailers were arrested on their way, and forcibly emptied of their burdens. A violent rabble of all sexes and ages rushed into the Butter Weigh-house, the only emporium for that great article of export and carried off, in spite of every obstacle at least 50 firkins of butter the property of different persons. Most of this was recovered soon afterwards by the laudauble exertions of individuals. Mr. Shea's store near the Ordinance barrack was taken possession of; and to prove it was not altogether food the rioters were in search of they removed the coarse salt out of the concern.

Mr. M'Namara's store in Denmark-street and Mr. Shea's bacon store, in William-street were burst open and a great quantity of provisions including pork heads, hams and flitches of bacon and lard swept away by the invaders. Mr. Pannatyne's store was also plundered of its contents. A provision store of a person, named Cusack in Pump-lane, was robbed by the mob and a store of Mr. Nash, in Sexton-street of several firkins of Butter. An attempt to break in the provision stores of Mr. John Kelly in Mardyke besides those of other merchants did not succeed. Towards three o'clock the popular tumult began to subside the precautions of the Mayor, Magistrates and General Blakeney having met the rioters in every quarter of their route. About this hour a small party of the 60th Rifles were dreadfully pelted with stones on George's quay; after making a prisoner they fired upon their assailants, and a simple country fellow who brought potatoes into town in the morning was shot through the knee. One of the balls struck the front of Mr. Burfough's house, exactly opposite our office. He was immediately removed to the County Infirmary. This unfortunate man has since suffered amputation of the limb above the knee.

A special Meeting was now convened by the Mayor at the Exchange, resolutions were passed rebrobating the disturbances and a liberal sum of money subscribed to purchase oatmeal for sale to the people at a reduced rate. This seemed to allay the popular agitation but while the meeting was being held a powerful mob attacked the Ballyclogh mills and plundered the concern of every thing valuable sweeping the lofts of even the raw grain.

We subjoin a list of the casualties that occurred during the day;—Patrick Kelly, John Enright and Michael Molony, gun-shot wound dangerous; Michael Day, severe contusions; Patrick Walsh and Michael Flinn, ditto—these are in the hospital. The first three were wounded by shots fired in defence of merchants stores.

Should these dreadful outrages be repeated and private property again be submitted to the spoiler we tell the respectable inhabitants it can only occur through their own culpable apathy and want of union and manly energy. The Mayor is most anxious to have the support of a strong civil power, and for that purpose swore in a number of special constables yesterday. Let the citizens in their own defence co-operate with the authorities, extremeties may be then avoided and the effusion of blood prevented; otherwise they may assure themselves the consequences will be of a most disastrous character for these outrages cannot be repeated with impunity. Forbearance will but invite insult and aggression.

Let it not be forgotten that all this devastation will eventually fall upon the city and liberties and that heavy presentments for the losses already sustained will be sent before the Grand Jury next Assizes. The military are harassed and the garrison were under arms all last night. The Riot Act was read yesterday but no shots were fired by the army, unless in the solitary case above noticed. Several charges with fixed bayonets were made on the crowd but no injury resulted. All public-houses were closed up at nine o'clock last night by order of the Mayor and notice given for all persons to be in their houses before that hour. The evening and night passed over in tranquility—may we hope it will not be interrupted this day! A patrol of cavalry paraded the streets until an advanced hour this morning. Some persons were detected last night offering for sale part of the meal and butter taken from the stores.

The victuallers in Denmark-street Market behaved with great resolution and stopped a large portion of the provision which was being abstracted from the concerns of Mr. M'Namara.

The figure and aspect of the women in emerging from the stores were of the most ludicrous character. So bedaubed were they with flour, head, face and clothes, so ridiculous was the plight in which they ran through the streets and so disordered their dress, as to resemble, in truth, rather a horde of wild Indians than a number of civilized beings.

The guard on the Dublin Mail from hence yesterday was doubled by the postmaster here.

The bread carts from the various bakeries drove through the town this morning, escorted by small detachments of military.

It is a remarkable circumstance that no rioting whatever took place in the streets after the military party had fired and wounded the countryman on the New Bridge.

Several ruffians took a most unworthy advantage of the disordered state of yesterday. They had the audacity to enter some grocery and spirit shops, carrying away whisky, cheese and other articles, which the owners did not dare refuse them.

The loss of property resulting from this wholesale pillage is estimated at 5,000*l.*, a very moderate computation.

Guards were fixed upon all the merchants' stores, the public bakeries, and pawn-offices, last night.

The Mayor remained up all night, regardless of all personal comforts, while the property of his fellow-citizens was in the slightest danger.

The Relief Committee have marts open this morning for the sale of oatmeal, at the reduced rate of 3d per pottle to the poor—a most seasonable resource.

The Mayor and the General have this day made such wise dispositions of military force on all the public roads, as will afford every facility to the safe conduct of provisions coming into market from any part of the country.

We cannot leave this disagreeable subject without noticing the judicious arrangements of Major General Sir Edward Blakeney in every quarter of the city; the mild but firm demeanour of this gallant officer in the most trying situation won golden opinions even from that class of persons whose excesses he was fortunate in subduing, while the alacrity he evinced to co-operate with the Mayor and civil authorities in all matters affecting the welfare and security of the inhabitants, demands the warmest acknowledgments. The citizens of Limerick are sensible of the obligations they owe to Sir Edward Blakeney. It is not flattery to state that the *suaviter in modo* and the *fortiter in re* were rarely found in such happy combination. The sentiments avowed by General Blakeney, on various occasions during the tumult, were such as to reflect honour on the character of a British soldier and a gentleman. Sir E. Blakeney was the first to suggest a subcription for the relief of the distressed classes, in order to deprive them of every pretext for violence or plunder, and thereby warrant the Magistrates in resorting to coercive measures should those be unavoidable.

In June 1827, thirteen years this month, the mob broke out and plundered the merchants' stores of flour and oatmeal.

Saturday, 12 o'clock.—Up to this hour all continues tranquil—no fresh disturbance, nor any appearance of crowds in the streets.

Advices are just received in town of a furious mob having attacked the mills of Mr. Paul Erson, at Askeaton, 13 miles, hence, and plundered the concern of a vast quantity of flour and oatmeal, leaving the entire building a mere ruin.

The price of potatoes in the market of Ennis is now 8d. the stone. The poor would be without provisions were it not for John Macnamara, Esqr., of Moher, who bought a large quantity of potatoes, and had them sold out by single stones. The price of meal also has been increased to 6*l* a pottle. These prices have placed provisions almost beyond the reach of the tradespeople, who are seldom employed and the distress is very great.

We learn that at a meeting of the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry to the town of Ennis, held yesterday, subscriptions to the amount of 500*l* were entered into, of which Mr. O'Gorman Mahon subscribed 100*l.*, the announcement of which was rapturously received by the meeting. The subscriptions are to go towards purchasing oatmeal for the distressed population of that town and suburbs, for which purpose Mr. Charles Mahon (brother to Mr. O'G. Mahon) has arrived in town this day.

The greatest distress prevails in the neighbourhood of Rathkeale, where typhus fever has made its appearance.

The state of the poor in Tralee is lamentable. The quantity of potatoes exposed for sale in market on Saturday, or on any day since, did not average a fifth part of the usual necessary supply. A supply of meal has been sent for to Limerick. Major Gerald Sir George Bingham has contributed 5*l*, to the fund for the relief of the poor of the town.

The most strenuous and active exertions are making to ward off famine in Killarney. A number of gentlemen have given their horses and carts gratuitously, to draw home a cargo of potatoes which arrived at Castlemaine for the relief of the poor. On Saturday potatoes were up to the enormous price of 8*s.* per peck of ten stone, and an ounce of bread was not to be had for sale in that town on Sunday last. The flagging of Killarney was commenced on Monday last, and the employment it will give must afford some relief'—*Morning Herald, June* 30.

## MORN. HERALD.—July 3.

A frightful state of distress now rages in Ireland. Every account from that country tells of the spreading of the ravages of famine and its attendant terrors—famine not arising from scarcity of food, but from the inability of a large portion of the population to purchase it even at moderate prices. It is true potatoes and oatmeal, the principal sustenance of the working classes, had risen in the market in consequence of large exportations of provisions, and the expected failure of crops. The rise was, indeed, small; but it was sufficient to place the food of the labouring classes too generally beyond their reach. Hence, in many parts of Ireland, deplorable misery, and still more deplorable violence. We have already described the scenes which occurred in Limerick, and which give that city the appearance of a sacked town. Impelled by what may be called the frenzy of hunger, the miserable people rushed from their wretched hovels with the sudden violence of a torrent, bearing down all before it, upon every place where provisions were stored, and wreck and devastation marked their course. Such was the hardihood inspired by despair, that they satisfied the cravings of nature even with the bayonet at their throats; and women were not deterred, by the firing of military, from assisting in the outrages, which were expiated on the spot with blood! Since then the calamity has presented fearful appearances in other parts of Ireland, both in the east and west, as well as the south; though in many places, where human endurance is tried to the utmost by physical suffering, the people have shown exemplary patience, and committed no violation of the laws of their country. We are glad to observe the exertions that are making by humane individuals to alleviate, by the labours of benevolence, the pressure of this general and appalling distress. We trust the people will appreciate their exertions, and avoid being led away, either by the impulse of despair or by guilty example, to have recourse to those forcible measures of redress, which, in the end, can only aggravate their misery. In the mean time a Committee of the House of Commons is coldly discussing the general principle, whether the poor of Ireland are entitled to a legislative provision, while they are perishing for want of food; just as the Eastern sophists were debating abstract questions while the enemy pressed forward, and the battering-rams shook the walls of Byzantium.

Nothing will more surely tend to fix the new Monarch and his consort in the hearts and affections of the people than not to disregard economy in the scale of their personal expense;—and this, as far as we have heard, is likely to be the case. There are those, however, who, while they profess economy to the public, will readily whisper other counsel in the ear of Majesty. It is through such counsel that Kings too often incur an odium which more properly belongs to the double-faced flatterer, who is often all the while enriching his own coffers from those of his master, and who not unfrequently will be found to repudiate in public the advice which he has privately instilled.

## A RHAPSODY ON WATERLOO BRIDGE.

The summit of the Andes, the highest peak of Mount Himalaya, are exceedingly poetical stations to him who discerns their respective comparative altitudes in the prettily coloured pictures which are to be seen in the windows of the stationer's shops. There is something very sublime in the thought of being

Ninety-nine times as high as St. Paul's.

The imagination of climbing up a glorious ascent suits well the aspiring ambition of mortals, but the reality does not quite so well suit their knees, toes, and lungs, and there are not twenty men in the great metropolis who would not willingly exchange the summit of the Andes and all its sublimity to boot for a snug corner in Dolly'schophouse, where one may be quite as poetical as at the top of a mountain, and where one may see a great deal more of the world. If from one of these regions of sublimity a man could really

Look from its throne of clouds o'er half the world—

and could see what he looked at, it would be a fine sight. But the worst of the matter is, that there is nothing to be seen but clouds and nothing to be felt but cold weather; the rest is all imagination. Or if the mingled sounds of human voices came buzzing up to the mountain top, there might be a sublimity in the multitudinous noise: but there is nothing to be heard but the wind, and that may be hea[rd]

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well in St. Paul's-church-yard.

For a scene of real interest take Waterloo Bridge. There is something to be heard, something to be seen, and something to be thought of. There is an eye-full, an ear-full, and heart-full. Blessings on the toll-gates, they make it a right glorious solitude—a solitude that may be felt. It is not a *rus in urbe*, it is worth fifty *rus in urbes*. It is a fine architectural solitude, infinitely superior to a brown grass plot surrounded by dusty lilacs. Here one may know by contrast what solitude really is. You are altogether out of the world, but you are not under the necessity of forming an imaginary world for yourself; you have one before you and around you. On Waterloo Bridge you are lifted up above the world in a kind of granite balloon, and have no fear of breaking your neck. It is most pleasant to listen to the monotonous murmur of mingled sounds, which, composed of ten thousand changing elements, yet continues the same. Waterloo Bridge is the centre of the world. All the lines of human interest there meet together. Look to the East and there is the world of business; look to the West and there is the world of fashion and of pleasure. Look to the East and the mind's-eye may sail down the widening river and hold converse with the mighty ocean, and with distant lands; look to the West and the imagination may trace the m... meanderings of the quiet amidst rural scenery and the bosom of home. Look to the North bank of the river and there is an old world; look to the South bank and there is a new world. Listen, and you will hear inimitable music—and is not the sound of a great city an inimitable sound? Hail, rain, and thunder may be imitated, and are imitated at Drury Lane, Covent Garden, Sadler's Wells, and many other places. Men have imitated the crowing of cocks, the singing of Canary-birds, the squeaking of pigs, the lowing of cattle, and the bleating of sheep; but no one has yet invented any machine whereby the multitudinous sounds of a great city may be imitated. And what an interest is there in the music! There is an interest of feeling, and there is an interest of science. WEBER or MOZART might have caught, not inspiration indeed, but an impulse to inspiration from the roaring melody and the rolling harmony. For what is music in its purest and finest meaning but an echo of the sounds of humanity, a modulated transcript of the expressed emotions of the species? And what is the test of music's verity but the heart's and ear's appeal to nature? The multitudinous murmur of a great city is a sublime natural chorus, including every variety of vocal and instrumental sound. The everlasting rumbling of carriage-wheels forms a fine *running* bass. The mingled voices of the busy ones are an excellent tenor; and above, in the shrillness of a treble, may be heard the high raised voices of itinerant or ambulatory merchants. It would answer well, in point of effect, if an artist could arrange, for a winter pantomime at one of our great theatres, a lively and accurate resemblance of the sound of a great city. And there is such a deep and heart stirring interest in the music. There is something serious in it. Bees that work have not much time to listen to music, and drones that do not work have not much sympathy with the sounds of labour and toil; but if we could conceive of a busy bee being sufficiently at leisure to attend to such a sound, what could be sweeter music to its ear than the murmuring of its own hive?

On Waterloo Bridge on... nothing to connect it with the name which it bears. There is no warlike emblem or triumphal arch, there is no military decoration, it is altogether a civil structure, a great granite accommodation to the visitants of the Coburg Theatre; and if the bridge and the theatre should change names, it would be a matter of no importance, for the bridge is as Coburgish, and the theatre is as Waterlooish as the bridge. In short, on Waterloo Bridge one thinks of anything and everything but Waterloo. The name of Waterloo seems most appropriately to belong to the cheap linen drapers' shops, they are quite as Waterloo-like as the bridge.—*Atlas, July* 11.

## THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

"Of the bright things in earth and air
How little can the heart embrace!
Soft shades and gleaming lights are there—
I know it well, but cannot trace.

"Mine eye unworthy seems to read
One page of Nature's beauteous book;
It lies before me, fair outspread—
I only cast a wishful look.

"I cannot paint to Memory's eye
The scene, the glance, I dearest love—
Unchanged themselves, in me they die,
Or faint, or false, their shadows prove.

"In vain, with dull and tuneless ear,
I linger by soft Music's cell,
And in my heart of hearts would hear
What to her own she deigns to tell.

"'Tis misty all, both sight and sound—
I only know 'tis fair and sweet—
'Tis wandering on enchanted ground
With dizzy brow and tottering feet.

"But patience! there may come a time
When these dull ears shall scan aright
Strains, that outring Earth's drowsy chime,
As Heaven outshines the taper's light.

"These eyes, that dazzled now and weak,
At glancing motes in sunshine wink,
shall see the King's full glory break,
Nor from the blissful vision shrink?

"In fearless love and hope uncloy'd
For ever on that ocean bright
Empower'd to gaze; and understroyd,
Deeper and deeper plunge in light.

"Though scarcely now their laggard glance
Reach to an arrow's flight, that day
They shall behold, and not in trance,
The region 'very far away.'

"If Memory sometimes at our spell
Refuse to speak or speak amiss,
We shall not need her where we dwell
Ever in sight of all our bliss.

"Meanwhile, if over sea or sky
Some tender lights unnoticed fleet,
Or on loved features dawn and die.
Unread, to us, their lesson sweet;

"Yet are there saddening sights around
Which Heaven, in mercy, spares us too,
And we see far in holy ground,
If duly purged our mental view.

"The distant landscape draws not high
For all our gazing; but the soul,
That upward looks may still descry
Nearer, each day, the brightening goal.

"And thou, too curious ear, that fain
Wouldst, thread the maze of Harmony,
Content thee with one simple strain
The lowlier, sure, the worthier thee;

"Till thou art duly train'd, and taught
The concord sweet of Love divine:
Then, with that inward Music fraught,
For ever rise, and sing, and shine."

## ANECDOTES of the Late King.

So averse was the late King, to be seen during his rides in the parks at Windsor for he last two or three years, that outriders were always despatched while his pony-chaise was preparing, to whichever of the gates he intended to pass, across the Frogmore road, driving from one park into the other; and if any body was seen loitering near either gate, the course of the ride was instantly altered, to escape even the passing glance of a casual observer. His late Majesty seldom drove across to the Long Walk from the Castle, because he was there more likely to be met by the Windsor people. His most private way was through a small gate in the park wall, opposite another small gate in the wall of the grounds at Frogmore, at the Datchet side. He there crossed the road in a moment, and had rides so arranged between Frogmore and Virginia-water, that he had between 20 and 30 miles of neatly planted avenues, from which the public were wholly excluded. At certain points of these rides, which opened towards the public thoroughfares of the park, there were always servants stationed on these occasions to prevent the intrusion of strangers upon the King's privacy. The plantations have been so carefully nourished for seclusion around Cumberland Royal Lodge, that only the chimnies of the building can be now seen from the space near the ame... of the Long Walk. The King caused the s... rigid exclusion to be enforced, while engaged in fishing, from his grotesque building at Virginia-water; and also when visiting the various temples which he had erected on the grounds. A great deal of money was laid out on these edifices; but it was only by stealth and the connivance of servants these were at any time to be seen. With the exception of the ruined temple which is ornamented by the casts from the Elgin marbles, these structures are deficient in real taste; they are full of caps and bells, and Chinese frippery, with a great deal of gorgeous and tawdry decoration. His Majesty was so little aware that the fatal result of his indisposition was so near at hand, that up to a very late period of his suffering, His Majesty occupied himself a good deal with the progress of some additions which he was making to the Royal Lodge. He was particularly anxious to have a new dining-room finished by his birth-day, on the 12th of August;—not dreaming that a month before that day his remains would be gathered into their tomb. He was also, up to the same late period, occupied by the improvements in Windsor Castle, and used to have himself rolled through the apartments in a chair, which was constructed for His Majesty's use. Notwithstanding these anticipations, it is known that the late King's health had been for nearly two years declining. His old sufferings from the gout had given way to an occasional "embarrassment of breathing," (the expressive phrase of the bulletins), and at times great depression of spirits. His Majesty was often found apparently lost in abstraction, and only relieved by shedding tears. At other times, however, the King took a great interest in the works which were carrying on in the Lodge and the Castle of Windsor, particularly those which he intended for his private use, and spoke of a long enjoyment of them. It is said that for some time before Sir Henry Halford and Sir M. Tierney were last called in, his late Majesty was under the domestic medical treatment of two gentlemen who were of his household. His Majesty had for a long time evinced a great indisposition to exercise of any kind—the least exertion was attended with faintness, and His Majesty's usual remedy was a glass of some *liqueur*. He had a particular kind of cherry brandy, which he thought to be of medical use, when he felt these symptoms of debility, and to which he resorted to a late period of his life. Until the bursting of the blood-vessel on the day before his death, the King did not think his case absolutely hopeless,—even then, the slight refreshment of sleep rallied his sprits a little. The decorations of the interior of the late King's suite of apartments were entirely conducted under his own eye. His Majesty would have no pattern of furniture which was to be seen any where else, and he had an utter disregard of expense, either in his original orders, or in their subsequnt alteration, which often happened to be indulged at a costly rate. The King's suite of apartments occupied the grand front of the wing of the Castle, which faces Datchett; there was a beautiful orangery planted beneath his windows, and a convenient descent into the gardens. Formerly persons who reside in Windsor Castle and its precincts, the clergy, and retired functionaries, had convenient access by keys to the ground, or slopes (as they are called) immediately beneath the Castle; but owing to some person having pointed at the Marchioness Conyngham while she walked within the enclosure, the locks were instantly changed at all the avevunes, and from that time all were excluded but the King's private party.

The late King's service of plate is superb: he had a very plain set in common use; but before his last illness, when the Cabinet Ministers held a Council at Windsor, and dined with him, the rich service was produced, and was the object of great attraction. The late King had provided a sumpteous sideboard for its display, which was made of very dark and beautifully polished mahogany, inlaid with gold, and lined with looking-glass; but when put up, it was found entirely to overpower the effect of the other furniture and decorations of the apartment. The obvious course to pursue would have been its removal; instead of which, however, the magnificently decorated arch which the lower part of the sideboard supported was cut away, and the remainder left for use. The apartments are spacious and well constructed: they have however, from the nature of the building, only one principal light, and there is too much gold panelling in them for real and simple elegance. There is a heap of furniture of his late Majesty's both stored in town and in Windsor: some of it from Carlton-house was very elegant, though now unused.—*Times, July* 9.

## EUROPE,
### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 24, In Hearley Street, the lady of John Forbes esq. M P of a son.

June 8, At Woodhouse Staffordshire, the lady of Capt Roworth Madras army, of a daughter.

14 At Cleasby, Yorkshire, the lady of Capt. Way, Bengal army, of a daughter.

15 At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt H Ross, Bengal army of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 28, At Berne, C T Bourke, Esq of the 48th Foot to C. Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr Dickson, Bishop of Down and Connor.

May 31, At Edinburgh, Mr George Briggs, jun of Gateshead, Durham, attorney-at-law to Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Capt Heron, Hon. E I Company's service Kirkaldy.

June 4, At Christ Church St. Marylebone, the Rev Henry Farrish M A, Fellow of Queen's College Cambridge, to Jane, only daughter of the late Henry Farrer, Esq commander of the True Briton East Indiaman.

9 At Edmonton Church, J R Soden Esq of Southgate, to Maria Darling, eldest daughter of the late S T Goad, Esq of the Bengal civil service.

10 At Chatham, Robert Bolton Esq of the 13th Light Infantry to Maria, daughter of John Arthur, Esq of Seafield country of Dublin.

—At Marylebone Church, the Rev Charles Baring youngest son of Sir Thos Baring bart M P to Miss Sealy only daughter of the late Major Charles Sealy of the Bengal Artillery.

16 At Charlbury, Oxon, Lieut T G Silver, of the Madras army, to Ellen daughter of S Saunder, Esq.

17 At Marelebone Church, the Rev Maurice James, B D Rector of Pembridge Herefordshire to Charlotte, widow of Thomas Inglis, Esq late of the Bengal civil service.

—At Elgin, Mr A Larkworthy surgeon, at Weymouth to Amelia Roseana, daughter of the late John Cook Esq of Calcutta.

24 At St Marylebone Church Edward Wilson, Esq eldest son of Christopher Wilson Esq of Regmanden Park in the county of Westmoreland to Anne Clementina only daughter of Lieut-Gen Sir T S Beckwith, K C B, Commander-in-chief at Bombay.

DEATHS.

Jan 26, At sea on board the Bolton on the passage from Bombay, Major E Lutyens, H M 20th regt of Foot.

March 7, At sea on board the Fairlie, on the passage from Madras, Lieut S Prescott, Madras army.

12 At Sea on board the Wellington, on the passage from Madras, D Christmas, Esq.

May 18, At Crail, Capt John Murray, late of the 19th regt Bengal N I.

19 In France, M Fourier, Member and Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences in his 60th year. He was one of the Savans who accompanied Bonaparte in his Egyptian expedition, and wrote the Preface to the great Description of Egypt.

21 At his residence, Moorhouse Hall, Richard Hodgson Esq aged 70, a Major in the Hon E I Company's service and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the country of Cumberland.

June 1, At Pirbright Lodge, Surrey, Mrs Stirling widow of the late A Stirling Esq of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, in her 68th year.

5 In Berkely Square, General Meyrick.

8 In Cavendish Square, Lieut Col George Marlay K C B.

9 In York Street Portman Square, Lieut. Gen Raymond.

10 At Geneva aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Lloyd Esq, late of the Bengal civil service.

17 At his seat in the neighbourhood of Windsor Field Marshall the Earl of Harcourt in his 88th year.

—Suddenly at his residence near Worcester William Price Esq M R S L &c author of a Journal of the British Embassay to Persia" "Grammar of the Hindoostanee, Persian and Arabic Languages." &c &c.

18 At Bath, after a short illness, aged 43, John Andrew Esq late of Goamalty, Malda, Bengal, deeply lamented by all who knew him. Mrs Andrew widow of the above was safely delivered of a son three days following the death of her lamented husband.

19 At Eton Charlotte Susannah wife of Colonel Richard Podmore of the Madras establishmen.

23 At Kempsey near Worcester Lieut-Col Ludovick Grant, late of the Hon E I Company's service, in his 81st year.

Lately At Chesne, near Geneva, Catherine, lady of the Right Hon Sir James Mackintosh.

—Drowned at sea on his passage from Bombay, in the Upton Castle, Mr Stitt.

—At the Cape of Good Hope Walter Reding, Esq Major Bengal N I aged 42.

On his passage from [illegible] aged 29, Mr G. Borlase chief mate of the ship Castor.

—At Paris, M Gosselin the celebrated Geographer aged 78.

—Drowned in the Bocca Trigres China occasioned by the upsetting of a boat Mr Chas Hawkins third officer of the H C S Atlas. Also by the same accident Mr Middlemass surgeon of the ship *Mangles*.—*Asiatic Journal for July.*

## MISCELLANEA.

It has been confidently stated, about the House of Commons, that the Ministers have determined on having the dissolution of Parliament in a fortnight. The activity of members in writing letters in the rooms adjoining the house, especially on Wednesday evening, after the communication of Sir R. Peel, exceeded any thing of the kind in the remembrance of the oldest persons about the house. The smoking-room and committee-rooms were crowded with letter writers.—*Morning Herald.*

The Marquis of Lansdowne had a dinner party yesterday, at Lansdowne House Berkeley-square.

The Marquis of Exeter at his rent-days, in Stamford, this week, made a return of 10 per cent.

Earl Grey gives a grand dinner, on Wednesday next, to a distinguished party at his house in Berkeley-square.

Lord Clifden has a grand din... party this day at his house in Hanover-square.

Lady Pomfret very liberally sent another hundred pounds last week for the relief of the poor in the parish of Little Casterton.

Colonel Pierrepont returned 15 per cent. at his audit on the 21st ult.

On Saturday last Edmund Beales, Esq. was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. And on Friday G. M. Burt, Esq., was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

Whilst both Houses of Parliament were sitting since the demise of the Crown and even the theatres and places of amusement were allowed to remain open the Reading-rooms of the British Museum were shut all the week, and will not re-open till Monday next.

The funeral of Sir John Duntze took place of Monday last, and afforded the inhabitants of Tiverton, and others the last sad opportunity of showing how highly the deceased was valued when living by the respect spontaneously paid to his memory and remains when dead. The appearance of the town was mournful in the extreme; the shops being closely shut and every thing bespeaking the loss of a public benefactor. As the hour of 10 drew nigh the Mayor; W. H. Tonkin, Esq., Recorder; the members of the Corporation and nearly 100 gentlemen and tradesmen, in deep mourning silently arranged themselves at the entrance to the house of the deceased, and the corps being brought forth John Inglett Fortescue Esq. the respected colleague of Sir John Duntze, as Receiver-General, fell into the procession immediately after the members of the family, the Mayor Recorder, members of the Corporation, &c. following in order a... The whole had a most imp... was visible in every count...

Extract of a letter f... dated May 5; ... Adjutant and ... Captains Fre... ments) in... and it i... (Col: ... with t... of M... here ... and ha... are E... gazines ... so that ... dine in the country, ... and all the Greek beauties of Zante are invited. You must understand however, that none but married women ever go to parties the single ladies never being allowed out of their houses.

Albion-place, at the foot of Blackfriars bridge, on the Surrey side, has recently been planted with saplings, which will, next season, add much to the beauty of its appearance, while they will form an agreeable shade and protection to the houses, as well from the dust as from the sun.—*Herald, July* 3.

The remains of the Marchioness of N... ton arrived in the *Calais* steamer on Friday, and were landed by a Treasury order, and delivered to a gentleman who attended as a friend of the family, to receive the corpse. The funeral will proceed to the family seat, Castle Ashby, in Northamptonshire. Her Ladyship died at Rome very suddenly.

The Royal Horse Guards (Blue), who have been quartered at Windsor for some months past, were to have been replaced by the Life Guards on the 6th of next month; but by an order obtained by their Colonel his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, they remain until after the funeral. The Grenadier Guards, now on duty at Windsor were to have been replaced shortly by other troops; but since the death of the King they also have received orders to remain.

We have heard various conjectures hazarded, with regard to the state of the quarter's revenue; but though the official return must be made up to-day there is nothing afloat on the subject that at all bears the stamp of authority; which silence leads rather to the conclusion that it is not in a very flourishing state. A considerable sum has, however been derived in this quarter from the duties on corn and there is a large quantity of oats as well as wheat in bond which is likely to be declared for consumption at the present rate of duty so that it is not likely on the other hand that any great deficiency will be found in the quarter's revenue.

We understand that the Directors of the Bank of England have transmited a considerable amount of sovereigns to Liverpool the ultimate destination of which is Ireland, to assist the Banks there in the event of any further run upon them.

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